The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,840. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOISE—July 8th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. J. A. Moise, Head Clerk, Ahmedabad Adawlut, of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(To sail about 22nd instant.)

THE well known and favorite Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain DARKE, has two commodious Cabins available, offering a desirable opportunity for Passengers.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 (H. P.,) Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf on the 13th July, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain F. BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bim-[illegible] permitting, at Mangalore, Can-[illegible]
[illegible] NICOL & Co., Agents.
[illegible] "INDIA," 1000 tons, 200 H. P. [illegible] will be despatched on the above voyage [illegible]

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"[illegible]"

WILL leave Bombay for [illegible]
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. [illegible] Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS [illegible] immediately after the arrival of the [illegible] Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Comete*, E. DUBERN, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Proprietors. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
MONTAULARD AND TALLADA,
Agents for Owners and Captain of ship *Comete*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada Belle*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.
Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Euretta*, Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain JEWSON and Owners.
Bombay, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *SHANNON*, FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous advertisement it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instruction that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Shannon*.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *CAMPBELL*, FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instructions that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Campbell*.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of { WK & Co. / L V & Co. } 601 1150—550 Casks Allum, per *Morayshire*, from London, consigned to order, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—The ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, now in harbour, being ready to discharge her Cargo, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to the ship to land their Goods, otherwise Captain WILSON will have the Goods landed at the risk and expense of the parties concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

THE "AGINCOURT" having a full Poop in which no Cargo will be stowed, offers spacious accommodations for Passengers, and carrying a Stewardess, is a good opportunity for Families wishing to proceed to Liverpool the first week in July. Apply to Captain PENRICE on board, or to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 30 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary [illegible] Lane, (lately vacated by the Scinde, [illegible] Bank) under the management of MR. W. [illegible]
Bombay, 25th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negotiate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock [illegible] at current rates, on Commission. Price Lists and all information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application. [illegible]

[illegible] Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of [illegible] Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before [illegible] July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest [illegible] nine per cent. per annum will be charged on [illegible] Calls remaining unpaid after that date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, [illegible] June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfiture.
By order of the Dirctors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.
Makes advances on approved Securities.
Negotiates Loans, &c.
Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Share and Debentures.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.
FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BUROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.
Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.
Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.
A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.
3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.
Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.
N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Right of Occupancy of the Lands noted in the margin, together with privilege of Reclamation, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th July 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna, at 3 P. M.

LAKOOD KHAR.
452 Acres and 34¼ Goontas, assessment Rupees 873-11 per annum, situated at the village of Manickpoor in the Bassein Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

BABOOL KHAR.
Survey No. 101, 490 Acres and 8 Goontas, unassessed, situated at the village of Oombleman in the Bassein Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

BHAN KHAR.
Containing about 792 acres, assessed at about Rs. 1268-5, and situated within the bounds of the villages of Toling, Nilemora, and Atsola in the Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

2. The terms of sale can be seen at the Collector's Office, Tanna, and all enquiries will be answered.
3. These valuable Estates are close to the Bombay, Baroda and Central Railway Stations at Manickpoor and Verar.
STEWART St. J. GORDON, Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 7th July 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

बंबे ल्यांडींग येंड शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).
ધી બોમબે લેનડીંગ ઍંડ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

A FINAL CALL of Rupees 500 per Share in the above Company is payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th August 1864.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.
Capital—£1,000,000, *in* 20,000 *Shares of* £50 *each*.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

NOTICES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD SADDLE and BRIDLE, suitable for a Poney 13½ hands. Address giving price and all particulars to "R. P. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DARIUS SYBRANDT, of New Orleans, and MR. WILLIAM JOYNSON, of Liverpool, are admitted partners in our firm.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.
25th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 28th July, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ સ્ટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 25 Rampart Row.
By order of the Directors,
[illegible]
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank [illegible] Act X. of 1863 on THURSDAY, the 9th June 1864 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present—[illegible], Esq., President, in the Chair; H. B. Jamoob, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels; Hon'ble R. J. Jeejeebhoy; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.; Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; Jehanghier Hormasjee Oomer, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormasjee Cheney, Esq.; Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Katruc, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; R. McIlwraith, Esq.; Brigadier Genl. Tapp, C.B.; Tappidass Varrajdass, Esq.; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Thomas Jones, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened,

The following Resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble W. R. CASSELS seconded by ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Esq., and carried "that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 7th March last be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,09,00,000."

The Resolution was seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, it has been determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new Shares in the following manner.—

1st. That one Share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old Share which he may hold on the 1st of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new Shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd. That the amount of the new Shares shall be paid by instalments as under—
Rs. 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.
„ 300 „ „ 1st of November 1864.
„ 400 „ „ 1st of December 1864.

3rd. That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new Shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new Share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new Share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of the new Shares shall be entitled to Dividend from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That all new Shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by George Inverarity, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.

Proposed by R. McIlwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertized.

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

No notice will be taken of any order unless accompanied by a remittance.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawgletts, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Goloshes, and variety of Articles.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, } In 7 lbs. boxes, [illegible]
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
MOCHA COFFEE and [illegible] best to hand.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Bombay, 4th July 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.
PAGLIANO & Co.
10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases,
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases,
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN KUHN & Co., 7, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, have for sale,
NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
„ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.
Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.
Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums and Quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18	„
Very fine Do.	„ 23	„
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26	„
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„ 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs 18	per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac	„ 26	„
Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, very suitable for the climate of India, in Casks of 4 dozen Quarts	„ 5	„

Bombay, June, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. A constant supply of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities always on hand in 1 dozen cases.
PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. A constant supply always on hand.
PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale (Indian)	Quarts	Rs. 5	per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	„	„ 5	„
Stout, „ „	„	„ 5	„
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX	„	„ 5	„
Do. do. „ „	Pints	„ 3½	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts,	„ 4½	„
Ale, Allsopps...	„	„ 5	„

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„ 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„ 22
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26
Do. Black Seal	„ 30
Brandy Martell's	„ 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ...... per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	„ „

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WATER—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos)	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding } At various prices.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

[illegible] of the greatly increased value of [illegible]

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET.—A House, No. 5, Bake House Lane, Fort, fitted and matted, suitable for a Bachelor. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July, 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to
Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to
DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 extreme Clipper Double-decked Barque "CAROBEL," of 474 Tons British Register, carries 500 Tons of dead weight, or 600 Tons of Calcutta Cargo, weight and measurement, was built for a South Sea Whaler of Live White Oak and Mahogany, and fastened throughout with Copper and Metal Fastenings, has been thoroughly overhauled in July 1863, new Felted, Sheathed and Coppered, with 32 ounce Metal to 15 feet, was metalled and caulked from 15 feet to the deep loading line in Calcutta, May 1864, has had but three Cargoes on board, and been in Port only 93 days on her 1st voyage of Whaling, thoroughly ventilated, salted, and satcherated with Sperm Oil, guaranteed perfectly sound and in accordance with reports of French Lloyds and Captain Handly, British Surveyor at Calcutta, and Captain Dixon, in Bombay, has considered her a very superior Vessel as to build, and model. She is well found in Boats, Sails, Rigging, Cabin, and Cooking Utensils, Chronometer, Barometer, Brass Compasses, &c. &c., has room for 450 Coolies on the 'Tween Decks, with good accommodations, according to the British Passenger Act, and also having a full Inventory, can be sent to sea without any expense. Parties contemplating purchasing will find it for their interest to inspect this Vessel. Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners Barque *Carobel*.
Late Royal Hotel Building, Bombay, 1st July 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—The undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cuts at, 1½ per lb.			At 1½ per lbs.
	York and Westphalia Hams	Neat's Tongues.	
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	
	CHEESE.		
	Chedder	Parmesan	
	Stilton	Guncise	
	Pine	Richmond	
	Somerset	Berkley	
	Gueyre		

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 2½ inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tools for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye......... in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.		
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2¼ and 2½.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
[illegible]	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required ...	250
Do. do. do. do. ...	275
Do. do. with Opal ...	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds ...	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls ...	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds ...	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops ...	250
Do. do. do. do. ...	200
Do. Necklets... ... ...Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ...Rs. 30 to	100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ...Rs. 90 to	200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ...Rs. 80 to	250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.
ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.
SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
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Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckwoth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq.	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor*.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor*.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor*.
Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary*.

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay............Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras...............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta............Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong......Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.........Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £426,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Gray and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. [illegible] Co., London, and Cardwell, [illegible]
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. [illegible] and late of Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
William Maitland, [illegible] Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—[illegible]
BANKERS.
The Bank of England, [illegible]
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand [illegible]
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight		2s. 0½d.
4 do.	do.		2s. 0¼d.
3 do.	do.		2s. 0⅛d.
2 do.	do.		2s.
1 month's	do.		1s. 11⅞d.
Demand			1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ....7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement*.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office will be opened at Mombadevi on the 13th instant, under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 9th July 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIP FOR SALE.—The good Ship "ADMIRAL," formerly running as a Packet Ship between New York and Havre, 929 Tons American Register, 962 Tons English Register, 5/6 2.1 in veritas. She is in first-rate order and ready for sea. Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents for Owners.

NOTICE.—Required for the service of the Bombay Marine, a quantity of Moulmain and other Timber: also a large supply of Canvas. For particulars apply before the 15th instant to

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Comst. Office, 8th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that Branches of this Bank have been opened in London under the charge of MR. R. D. PEEBLES and also in Hongkong under the charge of MR. FRANCIS ANDREWS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
11th July 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of 10 per cent. (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, will be paid to the Shareholders on this Register on and after 25th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to 23rd instant. By order of the Court of Directors,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)
યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, JOHN CLOVER, WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER, and JOSIAH BEAZLEY, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of JOHN CLOVER & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. W. CLOVER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of CURSETJEE, CLOVER & Co., and in Bombay JOHN CLOVER & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation :—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. [illegible] Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that MR. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.
London, 44, Mark Lane, (Tower Vaults,) 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1854, by our then Agent, MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by MR. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(Late CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

	Rs. per doz. Quarts.	Pints.
CLARETS.		
No. 1...1st growth...Black capsule	35	18
„ 2...2nd „ Blue „	30	16
„ 3...3rd „ Yellow „	26	14
„ 4...4th „ Green „	22	12
„ 5...Medoc ......Red „	18	10
Sauterne..............Red „	25	14
CHAMPAGNES.		
Nonpariel Sparkling, (Labelled as Branded). Corks branded "CUTLER, PALMER & Co."	38	20
Fine Sparkling (Labelled as Branded) Corks branded "C. P. & Co."	31	17
Good Sparkling, (Labelled as Branded) Corks branded "STAR."	26	14
MOSELLE AND HOCKS.		
Nonpariel Sparkling. (So Labelled)	38	20
Muscatel (So Labelled)	31	17
Moselle, ordinary	26	14
„ Still, Braunberger	26	...
Hock „ Rudesheimer	26	...
SHERRIES.		
Amontillado, very choice and superior dry Wine	33	...
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale „	30	...
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full-bodied, gold color	28	...
„ „ 1, Blue seal, Pale and Dry	28	...
„ „ 1, Brown seal, Light Gold and Dry	28	...
„ „ 2, Yellow seal, Pale	22	...
„ „ 3. White seal, a Dinner Wine	18	...
PORTS.		
Best quality, (an invalid's Wine,) Black seal.	28	15
Good „ Red seal	24	13
SPIRITS.		
No. 1, Old Pale Cognac, very superior Black capsule. Heart-shaped label.	33	...
„ 2, Pale Cognac, good Yellow capsule. Heart-shaped label.	28	...
„ 3, Cognac, ordinary. White capsule	22	...
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality White capsule. Heart-shaped label.	20	...
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality White capsule. Labelled.	20	...
Whiskey, 1st quality. Irish or Scotch	19	...
Geneva, in flasks	16	...
LIQUEURS.		
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam	42	22
Maraschino, superior Zara	40	21
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30	15

*** Liberal Terms to Messes, Public Companies, &c.
Liberal allowances for Cash payments.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Tuesday 12th .... 8h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday 19th .... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th......... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 0h57m.	5 31	6 40	3 56	3 34	9th July 1864, Time—8h. 0m. 34s.7.
Wed.	13	Jupiter rises at 1-56	5 31	6 39	5 0	4 23	
Thur.	14	Jupiter sets at 1-12.	5 32	6 39	6 3	6 37	
Fri.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	7 11	7 47	
Sat.	16	Saturn rises at 11.14.	5 33	6 39	8 20	8 49	
Sun.	17	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	9 17	9 43	
Mon.	18	Saturn sets at 11.2.	5 33	6 39	10 8	10 31	

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer [illegible], will be closed on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 2
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 2
ALLAHABAD	July 5	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 5
BANGALORE	July 5	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 4	MEERUT	July 5
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 2
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 10
DELHI	July 5	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

PRIVATE letters from America inform us that General Grant's army had, before its final repulse on the line of the Chickahominy, lost 50,000 men killed and wounded, one-fourth of its strength, during a brief campaign of about thirty days. And what results have been achieved by means of this reckless expenditure of human life? How much nearer are the Federals to attaining their great object, the capture of Richmond, than they were at the beginning of the war? Telegrams from New York that Grant is within twenty miles of the rebel capital look very well on paper; but, when the important fact is added that between him and that capital there still remains unbroken, defiant, confident, and stronger than ever it was before, the Confederate army, commanded by the most skilful general in America, and having its position protected by fortifications much more "impregnable" than those which the Federals dared not assail on the South Anna, and than those which they ventured to assail only to be repulsed with terrible slaughter on the Chickahominy,—it becomes manifest that for all practical purposes of progress General Grant might as well have his head-quarters at Washington as on the James River. It is rarely that we in Bombay learn what the Southern papers have to say of the military operations in Virginia, and we therefore gladly seize an opportunity presented to us of quoting from the *Richmond Examiner* of the 28th May the Confederate estimate of the Federal Commander-in-Chief's generalship :—

"Grant has definitely declined battle at Hanover Junction on the South Anna river. Perhaps we should say that his army has saved him the trouble of declining it. It is certain that both armies are once more moving. Two stories have lately prevailed of the direction in which Grant is going. One account represented a large body of Yankees at Negro Foot in the upper part of Hanover, but it has not been confirmed and is unlikely. The more probable statement is that Grant put fortifications along his line before the Junction to prevent an attack from General Lee, and then, returning to the northern bank of the North Anna, passed down the Pamunkey to Hanovertown, a few miles above the Piping Tree—the point to which boats can come. Here he is said to have crossed the river with the greater part of his force. Hanovertown is sixteen miles from Richmond. If Grant has really landed there, he may be said to have already reached the destination predicted for him since his check at Spottsylvania—the York and the Peninsula. His next base will be the Pamunkey and York, the White House and West Point.

"Then his whole campaign up to this moment has been a defeat, its plan a failure, and he is compelled to adopt the derided scheme of McClellan instead of it. He might have come to West Point in a day's sailing from Washington. He might have set down his army there without having one hair on the head of any one man in it disturbed, and he might have brought Lee from the line of the Rapidan to the Chickahominy and our fortifications without wasting a cartridge on him. But neither Grant nor his government would touch McClellan's plan. It had been tried and had failed; besides, it was McClellan's. So they imagined another, after their own hearts. They would attack Lee at Mine Run, far from his base, and destroy him there. Failing in this they would fight him till his army was wrecked, and then push the fragments before them clean down to Richmond. They would then approach the city, not from the river, but from Hanover Junction, keeping the Central and Fredericksburg railroads always in their possession, supplying themselves thereby, to a position on the north of the city. Here they believed their army could not be flanked, as McClellan's was, by some Jackson coming out of the West through the gates of Gordonsville. But their plan failed on the 12th of May. On that day the question, whether they could beat Lee in the field and put him into a disastrous retreat, was for ever settled. Twice within eight days Grant endeavored to renew the assault, without the ability to bring up his columns. Unable to remove the obstacle on the threshhold of his proposed campaign, nothing was left but to abandon it and make his way down the valley of the Rappahannock to the head waters of the York, a monstrous circuit to reach a point where he might have landed on the 1st May, had not his head been addled by his victories over Pemberton and Bragg. Once, it is true, he turned aside to Hanover Junction, but found only a repetition of Spottsylvania Court House in readiness there.

"Now, we suppose, we may have another decisive battle of Cold Harbour, unless General Grant has become so much enamored with his left flank that he will continue it from the York to the James and form a junction with Butler. If he does so we may have a long summer day. Perhaps he will dig parallels and come to the city with the zig-zag. Perhaps he thinks himself back at Vicksburg. It is true, we believe, that the officer who surrendered Vicksburg has lately been placed, with a modest title, in high command at Richmond. It is also true that the Fourth of July is not afar off. But Lee and Beauregard are also close at hand, and Richmond will never be circumvallated."

The accuracy of this criticism has, it will be observed, been fully confirmed by the subsequent operations of the Federal army. No higher tribute could be paid to the soundness of McClellan's military judgment than the confession which Grant, after boasting that he would force his way to Richmond by hard fighting if it took him all summer to do it, has been compelled to make, that the Federals' only chance of success lies in making the James River the base of operations for an advance against the capital. The only result of the enormous efforts made by the North to crush Lee's army is that Grant, after fighting half a dozen unsuccessful battles and making at least as many "successful flank marches," has settled down into the position occupied by McClellan after the Seven Days, with a beaten and it is to be presumed dispirited army and with the loss of his own military reputation. From the map it will be seen that the Federal army has in its flank movements described almost a semicircle round Richmond, having begun the advance from the north-west and being now compelled to operate from the south-east. Flanking of this sort, which only at last brings the army to a spot which it might have reached by ships from Washington without the loss of a man, and still leaves the great issue untried, becomes simply ridiculous. Plainly, Lee, reinforced as he now is by Beauregard and Breckenridge, has nothing to fear from the combined attack of two generals who have so conspicuously failed in their campaigns as Grant and Butler; and we anticipate a speedy close to the conflict, since it will be more injurious to the cause of the North for their grand army to be doing nothing for months before Richmond, than to "set their fortunes on a cast," and "stand the hazard of the die." Nor shall we be surprised to hear soon of Sherman's hazardous march into Georgia having been brought to a sudden and fatal termination, for his communications are already broken by Forrest's success in Tennessee, and he will have to fight a doubtful battle in an enemy's country without hope of reinforcements.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has just issued a Report of its proceedings for the year ending the 31st December 1863. We think it would have been far better for it to have let well alone by prohibiting its Secretary giving such publicity to its insignificance. We cannot say that we are at all surprised at the exceeding impertinence expressed in the Report, neither are we astonished at the confident tone therein evinced. Those who have paid the slightest attention to matters and events occurring in the Madras Presidency do not require to be told that the Madrassees are proud of the[illegible] their trade, and their stinks; and we [illegible] hesitation in avowing that since [illegible] Trevelyan's celebrated manifesto [illegible] has increased to such an [illegible] on the other side of the Peninsula have become almost unbearable. We do not make these remarks in any spirit of self-laudation, but we conceive the Madrassees require their views on an infinity of subjects to be considerably enlarged, and we would accordingly invite a temporary residence in the Western Metropolis as likely to prove conducive to that object.

To return to the Report, we repeat we think the Chamber would have studied its own interests and that of the mercantile community whom it represents much better if it had abstained from publishing its proceedings. We were going to add also, its dignity, but we refrain. The volume before us contains 131 pages, and with one exception, which is probably a mistake of the annotator, the printing is unexceptionable. It commences with an apology for the few subjects of public interest with which the Chamber has had to deal during the year 1863, and administers a telling rebuke to the Madras Government for so seldom referring to it for advice in the administration of the business of the Presidency; but, as if grateful for future favours, highly eulogises the liberal policy of the Government of India, of which it is to be hoped that Government is duly sensible. Among other things we learn with extreme wonder that the "monetary resources" of the Presidency were drained away for the relief of the Bombay money market, and that business in consequence was almost at a stand-still. We are much relieved, however, to learn that the drainage did not produce any "commercial embarrassments." We are told that the shipments of cotton from all ports in the Presidency during the year amounted to 692,309 cwts. against 507,373 cwts. in 1862, 377,189 cwts. in 1861, 221,321 cwts. in 1860, and 282,793 cwts. in 1859. We stand aghast at this array of figures so prominently put forward, but we think the Chamber might have published a Table showing the actual exports during every month in the year. We beg to throw out this suggestion for its consideration in case it determines on issuing a "second edition." We doubt not that the Manchester Cotton Supply Association would be deeply grateful for these valuable statistics, although their Madras agents have probably placed them in possession of them some six to 18 months ago.

The cotton prizes seem to have been a failure, the only competitors being Messrs. Fischer and Co. of Salem, who won the prize for Rs. 10,000 in 1862. We heartily sympathise with the Chamber in the lamentable failure of its suggestive powers, inasmuch as it felt itself unable to offer any further suggestions to the various Governments for making the prizes more popular, and we would suggest each individual member addressing the Secretary of State and detailing in the most powerful and grandiloquent language at his command the reticence and indifference displayed by Sir William Denison and his Council in the matter. It is pleasing to find that the Chamber, following the custom of certain excellent religious Societies, places upon record its sense of its own unworthiness. We say this with all sincerity; we should be sorry indeed to speak in disparaging terms of such a highly commendable feeling.

We next turn to the cotton weavers. It will be fresh in the memory of all, how handsomely certain of our fellow townsmen stepped forward and subscribed Rs. 80,000 towards the relief of the Conjeeveram destitutes. This act of munificence seems to have roused the Madras Chamber, for we find they instituted enquiries with the view of ascertaining the actual extent of the distress and the best means of relieving it. After a long and protracted correspondence with numerous officials the Chamber came to the conclusion that the distress was not sufficiently severe to justify its appealing to the *public* for assistance; and so the matter dropped. Our experience of the Madras Chamber does not *justify* us in according to it that best of all virtues—*charity*. We gather from a perusal of the various papers published in the appendix that there was great destitution and a decided scarcity of both food and raiment. We should like to know what has become of our eighty thousand rupees, concerning the disposal of which the Report is silent.

We now come to the correspondence connected with the issue and disposal of Treasury Bills. We cannot but detect in the whole of this dispute a feeling that the Chamber as a body did not work harmoniously. It strikes us that this is a great deal more a private than a party question, and consequently ought never to have appeared on the records of the Chamber at all. It would seem that the Messrs. Arbuthnot were the originators of the disturbance. According to the Accountant General, Government for years past had been in the habit of supplying certain Madras firms with funds gratis, for the working of their up country factories. The Accountant General detecting, as any shrewd man of business naturally would do, that if the money was really wanted the firms in question could afford to pay a premium for it, charged such premium which he fixed by a system of tendering. Nothing could have been fairer, but this gave dire offence, and hence all the correspondence. The Government order is much to the point. It runs: "on full consideration of the arguments urged by the Chamber of Commerce in their Vice Chairman's letter of the 28th ultimo and of the explanation furnished by the Accountant General, the Governor in Council sees no sufficient reason for altering the system followed by that officer in dealing with tenders on the mofussil Treasuries." And again, in answer to the Chamber's request that the matter might be referred to Bengal, "The Governor in Council is not prepared to reopen the general question as to the course to be observed by the Accountant General in granting Bills on the Mofussil Treasuries, nor does he see any necessity for making a reference to the Government of India as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce."

On the 30th January the acting Accountant General to the Madras Government addressed the Chamber and requested information as to the working of the currency scheme. The chief points of enquiry were first: If the absence of the expression of the value of currency notes in the vernacular had interfered with their currency and acceptance; secondly, the opinion of the Chamber was sought as to the relative advantages of having an uniform note for all India, or of a special note for each large circle of issue. From the nature of Mr. Crake's (the Chairman's) reply we are not at all astonished that communications between the Chamber and the local Government should be of such rare occurrence. We observe that under that gentleman's inspiration "the Chamber is disposed to recommend the adoption of such a form of note in each Presidency as shall render them readily recognisable by all classes amongst whom they circulate." We must pause here to ask Mr. Crake and the Madras Chamber of Commerce if they suppose that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing came out to India with the express and deliberate intention of introducing currency notes which the natives of India would not be able to decipher?

After some remarks on the working of the Telegraph and on a few local matters of minor interest the Report winds up. We cannot congratulate Madras on this painful exhibition of its condition, and would fain hope that the Madras merchants are wiser than they seem, as recorded in their Chamber's Annual Report.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XXI.

WILL the Central Provinces ever become a cotton district? is a question agitating many classes here and elsewhere. Will capitalists embark their money on so doubtful a subject in the present state of affairs? I am afraid not. That these provinces can produce cotton to a great extent we are aware of, for since the failure of the American supply the exports have been so great that a continual supply has been sent to your port, and this without enlarging greatly the cultivation here. The actual outturn last year was thirty seven millions of lbs., of this twenty-seven millions of lbs. was exported; greater than any thing of the kind known before; there is moreover a quantity of 3,225,636 lbs. still awaiting export so soon as the roads shall be open after the monsoon. In the cold season of 1862-63 the Chief Commissioner sent circulars to all the district officers, directing them to warn the native traders that the news from Europe foreboded a continued dearth of [illegible] needed to [illegible] the quantities [illegible] of India [illegible] of cotton [illegible] of Chutteesghur and parts of the Chandah district, exhibit the general result of 162,811 acres in the Nurbudda Division, 401,052 in the Nagpore Division, and 64,158 in the Chutteesghur Division, or an aggregate of 628,021 acres. That the culture is still increasing is the belief of the natives themselves. The cultivation of 1862 was said to be double that of former years, and the sowings that have since been going on are said to be one-fourth greater than those last year. Egyptian cotton seed has been distributed, sown, and germinated, but the plant languished last season, owing to the seed not having been received from Bombay until almost too late. During the present season quantities of acclimatised Dharwar seed and some Egyptian seed have been sown, and as yet the out-turn promises to be good. It has been ruled by Mr. Temple to leave the introduction of machines for cleansing and pressing cotton at the principal marts to private enterprise. A new one for cleaning cotton has been exhibited at Nagpore to the native traders, and it has been proposed to the several Local Committees to purchase others to exhibit to the people. Here, as elsewhere, natives are slow to adopt any machinery until its benefit shall have been practically demonstrated before their eyes.

We can never now be too certain of a regularly large cotton supply from America, even if peace were restored between the conflicting powers: in either case it would be well if England could be independent of the American export altogether, and develope sources of cotton on which she may with greater security rely in future. Naturally India is looked to as this source. I say naturally, for cotton is grown in India, grown to such an extent, as to supply its one hundred and eighty millions of inhabitants with cotton clothing all the year round, and there has been a time, not long ago, when India produced *double* the quantity of cotton produced at the same time in the United States of America; with the capabilities of her cotton lands far from being fully developed. Fully to develope these valuable capabilities capital and labour are needed. Capital there is, and it would be laid out largely if steady labour could be insured. There is a large and poor labouring class here, the ryots; but can ryot labour be relied on? It is unwillingly I approach this point: I would not have done so, but for the injury done to India by Sir Charles Wood refusing us a contract law. It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact, no lasting good will ever be done to India, unless we induce British capitalists to let India have more of their wealth, and until we see our hill slopes studded with the habitations of tea planters, our table lands with the homes of extensive cotton growers, our vallies with plantations of coffee, indigo, linseed &c., &c., and owned by Englishmen; we are apt to continue as we have hitherto been half civilized, and under a Government half despotic. Introduce thus much of England among us, let us but only see some chance of all this being accomplished, and we will rest satisfied that the time cannot be far off when we shall have a voice of our own in the matters of the world, commercial and political—a voice that will be heard and respected. Let us but behold the commencement of such things, and we will hope to see the march of intellect, commerce, and christianity increased ten-fold, as if by magic; and as a certain speedy result we shall have better Government. But this so much to be desired English capital will never make its appearance here, so long as the relation between planter and ryot remains as it is. You seldom if ever get the ryot to keep to his contract. He breaks it as soon and as easily as he would violate any other obligation provided he gets an inducement. He cannot, has not yet been able to be convinced of the moral weight of any transaction. He is penurious, and thinks penury an excuse for forsaking one contract for another more beneficial. To change the man you must change him morally, and for the safety of commerce, the sooner you get him to fear his contract, be it either by making him morally a coward or otherwise, the better. And I do not know any other better means to make him do so than making it criminal to break a contract entered on by him. If everything in this country were suspended till the ryot was convinced of the right or wrong of actions, I am afraid we would go to ruin here. Fancy judgment being suspended on a ryot forger or perjurer until he is convinced of his crime? When would he be punished? Nobody can say.

True, we can punish a man for breach of contract by civil law. But such a man as the ryot is better off when so punished. He is in abject poverty generally speaking; send him to jail—he is better off—he need not fear for his family, his wife generally earns a pittance as much as to support herself and children. Get a warrant and seize his property, and all you will get is a miserable hut, with a few earthern pots, and rags that barely serve to hide his, and the nakedness of his family. Anybody who knows the character of the lower classes of natives knows full well that nothing but criminal punishment can keep the mass from flagrant misconduct.

Is it not remarkable that, the ryot of British India is so abject? When one comes to think that India is deemed rich, that the "wealth of Ormus and of Ind" was proverbial in the past, and looks at the poor ryot now, one comes to ask how is this? The blame, I am afraid, lays at our own doors; and when a wise and good ruler tried to raise the lower portion of the population of this country from its abject state, to the condition it ought to occupy in relation to that which the country does to the world, the short-sightedness of a Secretary and Council, wedded to Conservatism—quashed the plan. At first sight the measure may seem harsh, to punish criminally what is actually a civil wrong, and punishable as such—in reality I do not think it is so. It does not follow that because a law is made, outrages will be committed to afford that law opportunity for being put into practice. On the contrary, it is likely in this case a breach of the law will never occur, and surely after a due consideration of the matter we might well grumble at the act of the Home Government. With power to hold lands in fee simple, with the waste lands sold as originally intended, with a contract law to ensure steady labour, what might we not expect for and from India?

It was said that with the opening of railways, there would be increased European colonization. True that railways have improved the material prosperity of the country, that they offer certain means of communication from place to place, that they enable goods to be transported along their lines with considerable speed and facility, that they have been the means of causing a very great expenditure in the country, whereby of course the people must benefit, but they have proved to be not only costly but unremunerative works; they have given one mile of dear transit for an outlay which would have ensured ten miles of cheap transit under another system. Their results cannot be said to be contrary to the principle which they were advocated to serve, but their service is costly and stands so terribly in the way of cheaper and better service obtainable from canals and rivers, that as far as India is concerned the benefit obtained is overweighed by the cost and the conditions. The railways have certainly brought English capital into India, but only under the shelter of a Government guarantee, while as to enterprize, all that has appeared has been on the side of Government, which has taken all the risk and directed all the undertakings. The capital advanced by the Railway companies has been nothing but a public works loan under a sham name, and hampered by an ingenious machinery to make both its levy and expenditure as extravagant and unprofitable as possible. The British enterprize and capital which India requires is not of that baby kind which cannot support itself without a go cart of a five per cent. guarantee; but strong enough to do its own work and trust to its own profits. It might be possible, (though we don't admit the fact) that India is too poor, too insecure a country for capitalists to venture upon without a guarantee, and that, if so, it may be policy, (I don't say it is) to invite capital into the country by such a guarantee; but I do maintain that to dignify the movement made under Government tutelage and security with the title of private enterprize is absolute humbug. To call this sort of thing throwing India open to British capital or private enterprize is a mere farce, and it is only throwing dust in people's eyes and to get Government work done, but in a [illegible] extravagant way. Suppose Government on the other hand [illegible] boldly take the bull by the horns, aver what the Governor General knows well enough to be the fact, that it can do its own work itself at a cheaper rate, raise a loan exclusively for public works, push them on, make the country productive and penetrable, and then we shall soon see plenty of private enterprize coming in to take advantage of the change. Land and water transit would soon make their appearance, factories would multiply to the palpable benefit of the country; every terminus of railroad or navigation line would soon show its stores and depots, and well clad European merchants would congregate where now a solitary Bunnya in a bit of string and a dish clout constitutes the whole commercial population.

I have just received the Chief Commissioner's remarks on the Revenue report for the year 1863-64, and considering that Mr. Morris, duly joined his appointment of Settlement Commissioner in September last, the work performed is highly creditable to all concerned. The following aggregate of work has been done :—

The demarkation of village boundaries has been done in 5,575 villages.

The field measurement has been made in 2,411 villages. The inspection paparatory to assessment has been done in 6,639 villages. The assessment of the Revenue has been announced in 8,621 villages, at a total annual revenue of $21\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees.

The adjustments of rents and the attestation of the rent rolls have been done in upwards of 4,000 villages. The preparation of the final record of rights and of the administration papers has been made in 5 districts. The number of boundary disputes judicially decided during the year is 638. The number of Revenue free tenures investigated is 15,580. The number of proprietory right cases decided—which number apparently embraces the tenures of an almost equal number of villages—is 11,596. The number of appeals decided by the settlement officers is 1,145 and by the Settlement Commissioner 621. The demarkation of excess waste lands available for disposal has been advanced in five districts. The above resume of operations the Chief Commissioner states, "extending over fourteen districts within the year, exhibits a creditable outturn, and, on the whole, your department may be congratulated thereon." The main feature in the returns of the year is, no doubt, the great progress made with the assessment of the Land Tax. Two years ago, this was the chief point of backwardness. The net financial result has shown an increase of Rs. 1,12,749 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Considering that reductions had to be granted in several districts, the above net is satisfactory. Considering that the prices of most kind of agricultural produce have risen so much lately, thereby adding largely to the income of the Land Tax payers, some increase in the Land Tax was to be expected. Mr. Temple believes that the previous undue fixity of rents; the doubt as to whether the rise of prices which came about so suddenly will be really permanent; the quantity of available land as compared with the husbandmen, which makes tenants objects of competition among landlords, have all contributed to prevent the tax-paying proprietors from raising the rents on their tenants as much as they otherwise would. Again, although the cultivators now receive much more than they did for the produce they have to sell, yet they have to pay much more than they used for every thing they have to buy from others, especially bullocks, farm cattle, clothes, and all domestic articles, and consequently would not be able to pay enhanced rents in proportion to the increased prices of produce. Moreover, the Settlement Commissioner remarks, "that in no province of India has the Land Tax increased proportionately to the general growth of prosperity in the country; and that the actual increase which may have occurred has usually arisen, either from resumptions, or from waste lands brought under cultivation and thence under taxation." In conclusion Mr. Temple thus notices the services of the Settlement Commissioner and of the officers in his department :—"I further express to you my acknowledgment of the efficiency with which you have directed the varied operations, since you joined your post in September last, and of the ability and experience which you have brought to the discharge of your very important duties. No department under this administration has done better than yours, and there is every ground for confidence that, under your care, the work will be well, and thoroughly done, so as on the one hand to guard the interests of the State, and on the other to ensure the contentment and satisfaction of the people. Every officer from the highest to the lowest, engaged in this work, should remember that of all measures that can be undertaken in the interests of the people this is the most important. It will constitute the basis of all prosperity, and the starting point for all improvement. If it be well done, then upon it a multitude of other improvements can be grafted. If it were badly done, then there would be an element of failure in almost every other measure that might be attempted. Mr. Temple is, however, confident that under your auspices the Settlement will be carried out in a manner which shall prove worthy of the great future which promises to await these Provinces."

FOREST RANGER.

THE *Mofussilite* hears that Colonel Douglas, the Director General of Electric Telegraphs in India, is about to proceed to England, on leave.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"Good news for the Locals! All Staff Corps Lieutenant-Colonels are to be removed from their *cadre* on promotion, thus giving the step in their respective regiments."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 9TH JULY.

Steamer *Nada* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 11TH JULY.

Steamer *Orissa* from Calcutta and Northern Ports anchored.

GALLE, 11TH JULY.

Steamer *Tiger* from China anchored.

HOME LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

UNAVOIDABLE absence prevented my writing to you by the last mail, but when I look back there was nothing of moment to have communicated to you, nor has a fortnight made much difference in the state of affairs any where. The Conference still adjourns and debates, debates and adjourns, and decides nothing; and we await with great anxiety the news from America, which to-morrow's steamer, if it come in, may bring us, and perhaps take out to you by telegram after the mail letters have been despatched. In regard to the Conference this week's 'Punch' sums up all that has been done in a characteristic picture of Tenniel's—Lord John as a pompous beadle stands at the workhouse door, holding close to his heart the larger half of a loaf, the other half of which he proffers to the King of Denmark, who with arm in sling, ragged and starved, turns away from it with disgust. Half a loaf is better than no bread, says Lord John; but this does not satisfy the King. This is precisely the state of the affair. Holstein, gone irretrievably, is never mentioned now; the dispute is in regard to the partition of Schleswig, and the line of frontier which Denmark is asked to accept. Abandoning Holstein, Denmark would be content with Schleswig entire, but unfortunately a proportion of South Schleswig is German who desire to be incorporated with Germany, and this party is supported by the invading powers as well as by the Germanic Confederation, which indeed considers the whole of Schleswig as already German by conquest, and will be content with nothing short of it; thinking all discussion so much waste time and altogether beyond the question. But the northern part of Schleswig is unmistakeably Danish, and between the two is a mixed population among whom it is difficult to draw a line at all. Lord John's offering the smallest half of the loaf to Denmark is not therefore without signification. But were ever diplomacy to effect an ideal line of frontier either as regards language or position, is it at all certain that Denmark would accept it? By no means, as far as the public understand, would it be content to submit to any such dismemberment. The whole loaf or none is the cry, and the Copenhagen press, which it is stated is the exponent of national feeling, disdains to agree and looks upon the resumption of hostilities as certain. What then if in the ensuing fortnight there is nothing settled by the Conference, who are to go to war? That is the question of most moment, not what becomes of Schleswig or its portions, or whether the line of the Dannewerke or any other line is to become a frontier, or whether even Jutland is to be conquered and held by the Germans as the strongest party, with the power of screwing out of the people all the maritime losses which may be inflicted by the Danes at sea upon German subjects. The question [illegible] is to go to war. The Danish press urges the seeking of support from the revolutionary elements of Europe, if England and Sweden will not join her, and even of accepting Garibaldi's offer; what that may have been precisely I do not recollect, but in both of these the Danes would, I fear, find broken reeds. England may offer Denmark assistance on certain conditions, that is in regard to the demarcation of a new frontier, but if Denmark steadily refuses all diminution of territory she must break with England on this point and become isolated; will then Sweden join her? No one can tell. The Swedish fleet has been reviewed, but that may go for nothing. Our own fleet has been re-assembled and is also ready for sea, so it was before and nothing came of it but the Conference which seems so far to have been a very thankless piece of business. France appears to be perfectly immoveable in every way, and having committed herself to no line of policy, is free to act or not as she pleases. It is true that we also can withdraw on the ground that the Danes are obstinate and will not take advice and our mediation does harm, but there is a certain reticence in this which does not seem to suit the will of the country, and it is very difficult to say which way the question of peace or war would tend were it to be a subject of prominent discussion in Parliament to-morrow. It is on this point the Conservatives are doubtful. Were there a decided war party among them, or one in the nation to which they could appeal with a certain hope of being supported, it is most probable we should hear of the proposition of a vote of no confidence at once, but a good deal of the cry of wolf is going on and we can hardly yet separate the true from the counterfeit. If the Conservatives were able to do it I do not doubt their will to attempt to displace the Whigs by a "coup" on the Dano-Germanic question, but I doubt their power or their consistency among themselves. Only three days ago and in the latter part of last week there were hot rumours amounting indeed to assertions that the "coup" was to be attempted immediately, but I observe that there is again silence whether in preparation for the blow or the mustering of forces it is impossible to say: we shall soon see perhaps. I do not think it will be possible to keep the Conference alive much longer, and to-morrow's may prove its last sitting. Every one is tired of its inaction, but whenever it does break up, that is supposing nothing can be done, it will have been of use in obtaining distinct declarations of opinion from all who meet in it which may be of use hereafter. Our statesman can no longer urge ignorance of motives as an excuse for non-interference; nor indeed can there be any question of delay in deciding whether Denmark is to be supported or not. I question whether Her Majesty will accept willingly the alternative of war against Germany, her predilections are too notorious to be concealed or disavowed by any one: but there is this to be said, that if Lord Palmerston and the Cabinet go in for war the Queen would gain nothing by opposition, seeing that a Conservative Cabinet would go into office with a declared war policy.

You will see that this therefore is a more anxious time than that before the Conference, and one on which speculations are as uncertain as risks upon the Derby, or the Grand Prix at Paris. I can only attract your notice to them and prepare you for some changes from inaction to action of some kind, though of what description time and circumstances can alone show; as I have said, supposing the Conference meets and breaks up for good on Saturday, you may hear of the probable effects of the measure before long by telegram, along with the news from America. But with all the bluster on both sides, which is allowable, there are many who think there will be no more fighting, and that the great powers will be ashamed to begin again upon a State so weak as Denmark from which no military glory is to be obtained, and certainly little else. I do not suppose either ourselves or France would allow her to be annihilated, and short of this she cannot be much better with her principal possessions wrested from her.

The fortnight I could not write to you was that of the news of the battles in Virginia between Grant and Lee from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Courthouse, the position which was too strong to be attempted with the certain sacrifice of another 15 or 20,000 men without result. Had it been attempted, Lee would only have fallen back on his positions on the North and South Anna, to which indeed he retired voluntarily a few days after, and was followed there by Grant who made a flank march to Hanover, in which he was not disturbed. Grant has not acted up to his boast to the Secretary at War that he would "keep that road," the upper one, all the summer, and it would have been clearly impossible for him to have taken in time every series of lines between Spottsylvania and the capital. The question is, however, has he done any better by changing the base of his operations? He is where McClellan was before with the same basis of support, and with larger forces. On the other hand, he has larger forces to oppose him, and better selected and more perfect lines of defence: and all that can be said about either is that we watch the result. Grant has got into low ground, and is by the swamps of the Chickahominy, so fatal before; he is ten miles only from Richmond, but McClellan was once nearer yet was defeated. To me and to all others the price of gold in New York is the true touchstone of all these transactions; the last quotations are $192\frac{1}{4}$ to 195, and so long as they remain at that, there is little dependence to be placed upon victory, or the consequences of victory among the Federal people. It is useless to ask if Richmond be taken, will the war end? Richmond has to be taken at what cost we know not before either side can think upon its next movement, and Mr. Davis has told us that war can be protracted in Virginia alone for 20 years. I think myself it would be nearer an end, were the Federals defeated and forced to retire from the Peninsula. The offices of France and England might then be offered to arrange a basis of settlement, and surely some remonstrance would be made against further effusion of blood.

Apropos of America, Manhattan's novel "Marion" has arrived and has already exhausted one edition: as we have always heard that American ladies were vastly squeamish as to terms which might be thought indelicate—*legs* of pianofortes or mutton, and so forth, and once in an Italian steamer I heard an American lady describing sea sickness declare she had a pain "a—in—in that place under my heart which I cannot name," but nous avons changé tous cela, and if "Marion" may be considered as a specimen of the conversations and moralities of the upper ten thousand of Yankeedom, things are known and called by very free names indeed, and the glance we have been admitted to shows us a state of things not enviable, but which may be analogous to passages of French society before and during the resolution. Be the picture as it may true or false, no one that I can learn has denied it in America. Manhattan is one of the literary lions of the day, and we may presume that Yankeedom is supremely indifferent to the criticisms of European society. It is said that the strong points of "Marion" were considerably toned down for the first English editions; if so it would be curious to see the work in its original state for American circulation.

A good deal of wholesome discussion is going on as to the pay of the soldiery and the feasibility of increase at the soldier's renewal of his ten years' contract. It is sure to end in good, and the very liberal view of it taken by the *Times* is encouraging.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 18TH JUNE.

OF course a good deal of attention is centred in the London Conference. When that breaks up then people will know if the Dano-German War is to continue, and a clue will at the same time be afforded as to the ramifications which will ensue. It is hardly possible that the war should recommence and be confined within its previous limits. The telegrams from London, anxiously expected, are continually disappointing us. People clutch the evening journals only to find that the Conference has been again adjourned and that the Powers cannot agree to any line separating Germany and Denmark. Germany wants one line; Denmark wants another; and England has proposed an intermediary frontier. The Inscrutable here, who was nearly drowned the other day, keeps his own notions to himself. He is obeying his instinct and allowing others to play his game. It is becoming evident that His Majesty's conduct is giving uneasiness to other crowned heads. The Great Powers have been laying their heads together. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, or their monarchs, have been talking over eventualities. They have been very much vexed at a system which Napoleon III. has been gradually introducing into Europe,—the system of allowing people to choose their own rulers. Three of the members of the old Holy Alliance have taken fright at this new danger to despotism. As long as England holds aloof this country cares little for the northern powers. Frenchmen prone to heap abuse on our Island understand its importance. Without the consent of the British Government France will undertake no European campaign. I mentioned above that Louis Napoleon was nearly being drowned. In truth it seems he had a narrow escape. France was on the point of singing "toll for the brave" as Cowper sang when poor Kempenfelt went down with the *Royal George*. His Majesty left Paris the other day for Fontainebleau, suffering from some slight disorder of the spine, aggravated by too much application to business and pleasure. The doctors have frequently recommended rowing to their royal patient, and he in consequence embarked the other day in an untractable kind of Indian craft most scrupulous with regard to the laws of gravitation. His Majesty sinned against these laws and the craft immediately threw him overboard. No one knows better how to keep his head above water than Napoleon III. who was not long in rising to the surface. In coming up from the bottom the boat, which was still wabbling irreverently, struck "the master of the situation" a blow on the head. Thus was Cæsar capsized, and the whole policy of the world almost changed by the upsetting of a ricketty skiff on an ornamental piece of water on a calm day. You may guess all the excitement there was at the royal residence, and how it was sought as on all similar occasions to suppress the news. The large carp in the pond are said to have been highly astonished, and to have addressed to their Imperial visitor a slang question which I dare not repeat.

Your correspondent has, alas! to recount a sad reverse to the English turf. When my last letter was despatched, France and England were expecting anxiously the race for the "Grand Prix" which was to be run for on the 6th June. More than a hundred horses had been entered, and it was thought that about 20 would start. However when the evil day arrived even this number had dwindled down sadly. England was represented by only one horse and France by four. Sunday turned out a splendid day, and all Paris and more than one drag from over the Channel flocked to the course. The money taken for entrance to the course amounted to £4,000, and you may judge from this what a vast and brilliant assemblage had gathered to witness what was in fact a trial of speed between two hostile camps. Two or three races were run before the great event just to whet the racing appetite for the course to come. The starters for the Grand Prix were, with one exception, horses who had already gained world-wide fame. Ladies first—there was Fille de l'Air, winner of the French and English Oaks; Bois Roussel, winner of the French Derby; Vermouth, a winner of other races and of the same stable; Baronello, whose performances have never been brilliant; and Blair Athol, son of Blink Bonnie, and winner of the blue ribbon of the English turf.

Fille de l'Air was the first to appear on the course, and, owing to recent events to which I shall allude more fully presently, she was hailed with Gallic cheers. The mare is a perfect specimen of a race horse, and she seemed impatient to get to work, so impatient indeed that before she took her preliminary gallop she was all in a lather. Next came a splendid light chesnut with a white nose, every muscle looking firm and elastic and his coat as glossy as silk. His admirers could only object to one thing, which was his heavy and sleepy eye which lacked the fiery roll of a horse in full trim. The other horses came in for little attention compared to that bestowed on the favourites. The betting on Blair Athol was about 6 to 4; 3 to 1 against Fille de l'Air; 6 to 1 against Bois Roussel; and 15 to 1 against Vermouth and Baronello.

The Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial and a large royal party arrived to see the contest. His Majesty was well received as an encourager of sport. There was almost a dead silence as the horses swept by and finally got to the starting post. The start was easily effected, and this celebrated lot got away, Vermouth taking the lead followed by Bois Roussel, Baronello coming next, then Fille de l'Air, and Blair Athol last. Fille de l'Air gradually improved her position and took the lead, whilst Bois Roussel fell back and lay alongside the English horse. Coming down the hill side Vermouth had recovered his place and Fille de l'Air and Blair Athol were running abreast of his saddle. In this position they came along the straight, and the jockeys of the two favourites finding that they could not overhaul Vermouth began to use whip and spur; all their efforts were useless. Vermouth increased his lead and without receiving punishment passed the post an easy winner by two lengths. Blair Athol was second, Fille de l'Air third, Bois Roussel, who broke down, a bad fourth, and Baronello fifth. Fille de l'Air's jockey not having returned to scale the mare was distanced, and the third money awarded to Bois Roussel. M. Delamarre's luck was complete, that gentleman owning Vermouth and Bois Roussel. Comments on so great a race may be interesting. Before the race was run rumour said Vermouth is a better horse than his stable companion. However Vermouth was ordered to make the running and old Flatman was to win if possible on Bois-Roussel. Such were the instructions of the owner of the two horses. Kitchener went off with the lead which he maintained: about half way he allowed Vermouth to fall back a little, leaving the first place to Fille de l'Air. He expected Flatman as Napoleon expected Grouchy, but not seeing the kindred colours appearing to the front he determined to do what he could with his own horse. This was fortunate for M. Delamarre, for Bois-Roussel had broken down and Flatman was irretrievably behind. With regard to Fille de l'Air she did her best and [illegible] more than that. She made a close race of it home with Blair Athol, came in a good third, and did not return to scale. The Count Lagrange, especially since his doings in England, which were duly chronicled in my last letter, has lost greatly in public opinion. The Count once owned two horses—Gentleman and Filibuster. The French wits of the turf have christened him by both names—Gentleman Filibuster. The other night returning from Havre with several members of the Parisian press, one of them told me this. He added an accusation, and said that Edwards who rode Fille de l'Air did not return to scale because he had not the weight. Had she the weight when she ran the Oaks in England? Surrounded by policemen and roughs nothing would have been easier than to hand the jockey a few pounds. The whole row may have been got up by insidious Gaul.

With regard to Blair Athol, he was not fit to run, having only arrived in Paris the night before after three days' travelling. He was stiff and tired, and sadly put out for want of his usual gallops. That he did not arrive sooner was hardly the fault of Mr. I'Anson. Everything went wrong. Folkestone was reached too late for the regular boat, and there was no train to meet the boat which took Blair Athol to Boulogne. Challoner went to the Boulogne race course to give the horse a gallop and found it like a turnpike road. At last Paris was reached the evening preceding the eventful day and there new difficulties commenced; the horses engaged to draw Blink Bonnie's son jibbed and had to be taken out and others procured. The fresh horses were as bad as their predecessors. Mr. I'Anson offered £400 for a pair of omnibus horses, and at last late at night got the Derby winner to his stable. There were no means of giving him a gallop before the race, and after a voyage which would have done credit to Ulysses, Blair Athol was called upon to contend against the best English blood in France. The hero was beaten. Vermouth was cheered madly—against that there is nothing to complain; but Blair Athol was hissed, not by roughs but by French gentlemen. Mr. I'Anson offered to match his horse against M. Delamarre's but the offer was declined with thanks. So delighted is France with this triumph that we Britons are told that Waterloo is avenged. The idea of English Jockey Kitchener snatching his laurels from Wellington is an absurdity which could only find root in this very light soil.

Fille de l'Air returned to England and was beaten easily by Ely and Ely was beaten easily by Blair Athol. Next year it is to be hoped that England will send over more horses. Last year she sent several. Lord Clifden was the favourite but could not go on the day he was wanted. The Grand Prix, as you may remember, fell to Ranger who beat the celebrated French mare LaTouceques.

This is rather conservative. The *Union*, a Catholic paper, complains of the little respect shown by the municipal authorities of Paris to religious and historical monuments; it calls attention to the state of the expiatory chapel where Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were first buried, and where their Swiss guard still lie, as an instance. A frequented road will henceforth, remarks this paper, pass at the very threshold of that monument, which has thus lost its character of solitude and melancholy in which consisted its principal merit. Could criticism be carried much further than this?

M. Renan, the author of "La vie de Jesus," has just been removed from his professorship at the College of France. He was offered a high post in the Imperial Library but refused it. His Majesty after holding to this eloquent writer for some time has suddenly withdrawn his protection.

The United States frigate Kearsage is off Cherbourg, and the Alabama is being repaired in that port. The Confederate Commodore who directs the naval operations of Secessia paid me a visit yesterday, and showed me a letter which may some day be of historical interest. Captain Semmes had written to him to say that the Kearsage was outside the port; that he considered this as a challenge and should go out and fight him. The captain of the Yankee vessel is from the south; he married a lady from Boston, went to live north, but has his children being reared in the Confederacy.

No one has yet been appointed to succeed Marshal Pelissier in the Government of Algeria. The Marshal was buried on the 9th instant at the Invalides, his funeral being attended by all the high authorities of the state and a division of infantry under the command of Marshal Magnan. After the religious ceremony the car was wheeled to the great gate, and cavalry and infantry marched past paying the last mark of respect to their dead comrade; the artillery fired a salute of 13 rounds.

The insurrection in Algeria though got under in some districts continues to exist and spread

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

in others. Two of the chief leaders, both Marabouts, have been killed at the head of their irregular forces in attacks upon the French columns. The French have nearly twice the number of troops in the colony which they had in the time of the Emir Abd-el-Kader. They continue sending more men, and are anxious about Tunis where the Bey is set at naught by his subjects who decline over taxation :—

"They laugh—tax 'em."

On this principle the grave Arab should be let alone. Mahomet was averse to personal taxation—vide Koran.

When I last wrote the poisoner Conty de la Pommerais was in prison seeking to escape death through means of the Court of Cassation. This Court rejected the appeal of the unhappy man. His last chance was in mercy from the Emperor, but his Majesty could only listen to the advice of his Council who urged that if La Pommerais was spared there could be no more punishment by death. Thirty thousand workmen signed a petition against this punishment being continued. A female relative of the culprit saw the Empress, who wept, and notwithstanding all this La Pommerais has had his head cut off and the day before yesterday his mortal remains were removed to be buried in his native village. His wife had done all she could to procure his pardon in spite of his proved infidelity to the nuptial couch. She appealed to one of the Judges who told her she should have but little sympathy with the condemned; "You were to have been the next victim" added he.

Within three days after rejection by Court of Cassation execution should take place in front of La Roguette prison. For three nights all available space was occupied by a noisy crowd—young men and women dressed after their profession and who were hooted by the "blouses" till a fight ensued. In the mean time the victim was lying bound in prison and in ignorance of his fate. The night before his execution he had asked for "consomme," a broth from the Cafe Anglais, and the messenger who fetched it heard numerous swells ordering their supper that they might be in time to see La Pommerais' head fall.

On the 9th the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect. All night long men had worked by torchlight to erect the guillotine, and M. de Paris and M. de Versailles had examined the fatal instrument and tested the blade which was found to work easily in the grooves. You must know that the executioners are always called after the name of the town over which they preside Damocles-like. For years and years Paris was beheaded by the Sansons, and the last of that family wrote the memoirs of his predecessors in several octavo volumes. When the last Sanson resigned 2,000 applications were made for the office which is worth about £800 a year. Many of these came from medical man. The man chosen resides in the high street of a small village. Over the door of his house are two lions rampant. His name is P. ——, but as his friends know nothing of his calling, it would be unfair to divulge what was communicated in confidence. Many persons think the guillotine an invention of Dr. Guillotin perfected by Louis XVI. Let such read Scott's novel of the Abbot and there he will find mention made of a similar instrument in the time of Queen Mary. This instrument was called the maiden. Dr. Guillotin's machine was named after his daughter La Guillotine. When daylight broke all the preparations had been completed to terminate the tragedy. At 5-30 the chaplain and director of the prison entered the condemned cell and told the prisoner that his last hour was come; he was half asleep but got up directly and said he was ready. The chaplain fell into La Pommerais' arms. M. Claude, chief of the secret police, asked him if he had any revelations to make. He answered no: when the toilette had been made and the strait waistcoat exchanged for a white shirt he asked the Abbe to give a lock of his hair to his wife, and then refused to speak more. When offered refreshment or wine he merely shook his head. At the foot of the Guillotine he kissed the crucifix, though a couple of days before he had said religion was only intended for children: he then mounted the steps firmly. He was dressed with care, in black trousers and varnished boots. He gave himself over directly to the executioners, and in less than a minute the heavy knife fell with a lightning motion and dull sound. Few persons saw the head fall as a zinc curtain hid it from those in front. In country executions this is not so, but the head may be seen to fall into the basket. In all cases the machine does not do its work as it did on La Pommerais. At an execution at Chalons sur Soane the blade had to be raised and let down three times. This reminds one of La Challais' execution for conspiring against Richelieu. The executioner chopped at poor La Challais some twenty times before he hacked his head off. La Pommerais' execution created an immense excitement here and [illegible] prevent crime. The great argum[illegible]se in favour of continuing deat[illegible] that criminals know the code [illegible]eral from bringing their he[illegible]ey recoil before crimes [illegible] will be visited with capital punishment.

Marshal MacMahon has taken up his residence at Chalons camp, and is putting the troops through their facings.

At latest news things look warlike between England and Germany. His Majesty has not recovered from his cold bath. A great many arrests have been made all over France; political arrests connected with electioneering combinations.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

AHMEDABAD, 6TH JULY.

WE are sadly in want of rain here, but though there is every appearance of it it keeps off.

Cholera which showed itself for a short period the other day I am glad to say has departed.

The lines of the 13th Regiment N. I. are now all covered in, and reflect much credit on their Commandant for the admirable way in which they are constructed, when thoroughly finished they will be equal if not superior to any native lines.

The Gymkhana opened the other day and bids fair promise of much amusement during the rains.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Bushire, Bunder Abbas and Muscat, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M.

WE hear that Government has commissioned Mr. Hastings to prepare designs for the New Exchange about to be erected in Bombay, &c. &c. &c.

IT is stated that the trains on the G. I. P. Railway line from Poona to Sholapore will run without stoppage at the recently broken bridge at Oorlee by the end of this month.

WE learn that Mr. W. H. Newnham will be appointed as acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona in room of Mr. F. D. Melville, transferred to Canara.

As the Educational conference is over Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the acting Director of Public Instruction, who is now at Poona, is expected to arrive in Bombay in a day or two.

THE *Queen of England*, Captain Goodwin, which sailed from Colombo on the 15th of November last for London, has not since been heard of.

THE ship *Tiverton*, Smith, from London to Bombay, was in collision June 6th with the *Anna*, but proceeded without apparent damage.

THE barque *Ludwig*, from Gottenburg to Bombay, has been totally lost with all hands. The wreck has drifted ashore on the Wiernmer Buitengronden and part of the cargo (iron) has been saved.

RAMSEY DAVIDSON, master of the ship *Sphynx*, of London, was recently charged by his owner with drunkenness and general neglect of duty while on a voyage from Bombay and Kurrachee to Marseilles. The Board of Trade considered the charges fully proved, and adjudged his certificate of competency to be cancelled.

THE ship *East London*, from Rangoon to England, was abandoned May 15th in lat. 17 in. long. 40 W. Crew saved. She was set on fire as she lay on the track of other vessels. A large vessel on fire was seen May 1st at 1 A. M.; at dawn she disappeared and nothing could be seen but large quantities of teak floating about.

THE *Alabama*, Confederate cruiser, arrived off Cherbourg 12th June, and after being duly authorised she landed 40 prisoners. She needs large repairs; which the captain has asked permission to have done at Cherbourg, and having obtained free pratique has entered that port.

"KHIMJEE OODOWJEE."—The *Middlesex*, from Calcutta, arrived at London, reports having spoken the above iron ship bound from Bombay to Liverpool, in lat. 36 S. long. 22 E. with loss of spars and sails, fore and mainmast heads sprung, decks swept, &c. and making seven inches per hour in fore-compartment, and one inch per hour in main-compartment; having encountered a severe hurricane March 1st lat. 15 S. long. 76 E. The *Middlesex* supplied her with some stores in order to take her to St. Helena.

THE *Rangoon* (s) will probably bring up the next Calcutta mail from Suez to Galle; and as the news expected by her will probably be the most important that we have received this year, it is to be hoped that the telegraphic authorities will use every exertion to keep the line in perfect working order and not announce the steamer's arrival and allow two days to pass before any messages are received. The *Rangoon* is expected at Galle on the 20th instant.

THE ESPLANADE MURDER.—The evidence of Acbar Ali, Native Commandant of the Bombay Police Force, was taken yesterday by Mr. Oliver in this case, after which His Worship proceeded to inspect the premises where the murder was committed.

FROM our advertising columns we observe that a Branch of the Bank of India has been opened in Hongkong under the charge of Mr. Francis Andrews. We understand that Mr. Andrews have been for some years in the service of the Agra and United Service Bank in China.

WITH or without a Municipality, it may safely be said our roads all over the Island were never in a much worse state than now. There is one little bit at the entrance to Grant Buildings deserving the attention of the powers that be. It is very provocative of ill-temper, and trying to springs.

MR. CHARLES PALMER, for a long time agent in Bombay for Cutler and Co.'s wines, has, we perceive, been admitted a partner in that firm. From a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen the establishment has lost none of its enterprise, and the firm of Cutler & Co. will doubtless lose none of its popularity from its nearer association with Mr. Palmer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two Parsee boys were found drowned on the afternoon of Sunday last in a trench near the Ramparts. It appears that one of them first jumped into the water for the purpose of taking out a ball with which they were playing, his companion on hearing him cry out went in to assist him, but they both grappled with each other and sank to rise no more alive. A Coroner's Jury was empannelled yesterday on view of the bodies of these unfortunate lads when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

MR. RICHARDSON, THE JUDGE AND SESSION JUDGE OF AHMEDNUGGUR.—We understand that the Judges of the High Court have forwarded to Government the explanation of this functionary with their opinion on it. The Judges, we are informed, have wholly exonerated Mr. Richardson from the several charges which were preferred against him by his Sheristedar, but they strongly complain of Mr. Souter, the then Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur and Mr. Ramchunder Amrit Dugle, the Deputy Magistrate. In respect to the latter officer, we are informed that the Judges have strongly urged upon Government to dismiss him from the service.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Some days ago a native lad in the service of a European named Ruby, a carpenter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was brought to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhay Hospital, who it was alleged saidhad been thrown out of a window of his master's residence at Byculla and was believed to be seriously injured; but upon being examined he was immediately afterwards discharged, there being no injuries on his person which seemed to require any but the most simple treament. On Saturday or Sunday last the lad was again brought to the hospital—this time in a dying state and he shortly afterwards breathed his last, but not as we are informed without stating to one of the hospital attendants that he was not thrown out of the window but that being terrified by some one who threatened to beat him severely, he had himself jumped out of the window. An Inquest was yesterday held on the body of the deceased lad; but we have not heard the result of the enquiry.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M.

There will be a ballot for the election of George Sanderson Lynch, Esq., Solicitor; James S. E. Manley, Esq., Municipal Commissioner; and T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

The following resolution of the Committee of Management will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That the Society be informed at their next Meeting of the receipt of Mr. Cowjee Jehanghir Readymoney's present of works on Oriental Literature of the value of Rs. 5,000, and that it be recommended to the Society that acceptance of be acknowledged in an appropriate letter addressed to the donor."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

Translation of an Inscription in Kattiawar, giving the names of five Sah Kings, with remarks. By Bhau Daji, Esq., G. G. M. C.

THE LATE FIRE AT NEW BENGALPOORA.—From an official report from the acting Commissioner of Police, which has been placed at the disposal of the press, we gather the following additional particulars regarding this fire, which took place on the night of the 30th ultimo:—

It appears that the compartment in which the fire took place was stored with bales of cotton of the alleged value of Rs. 2,00,000, belonging to one Futtechund Dewchund. The loss resulting from the fire is estimated at half that amount, or Rs. 1,00,000. The cause has not been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. We glean further from the report that an Insurance on this cotton had been effected with the "North British and Mercantile Insurance Company" for Rs. 80,000. The Commissioner records it as his opinion, that the preservation of a large a quantity of cotton (Rs. 1,00,000) under the circumstances is due to the hearty zeal with which the police of all ranks performed their duty.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The efforts made by the police to extinguish the fire appears to the Hon'ble [illegible] Council to have been very creditable.

[illegible] of the affairs of [illegible] July, compared with th[illegible] issued on the 2nd July :

LIABILITIES.	2nd July.	9th July.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
General Treasury Balance...	67,86,419	78,06,834
Deposits at Head Office......	3,29,00,709	3,58,53,290
Do. at Branches	34,78,727	35,09,270
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	3,04,793	3,05,320
Rest	17,68,406	7,38,168
Sundries........	4,36,988	12,85,167
	5,61,46,042	5,99,49,049
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 45,38,582	Rs. 42,02,842
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	28,04,416	38,29,751
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	1,19,82,009	1,17,70,203
Dead Stock	6,56,390	6,56,550
Stamps	12,670	12,680
Balances with Agents........	25,11,490	41,23,391
Sundries........	6,84,860	26,08,477
Government Reserve Cash...	27,86,419	38,06,834
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,56,34,100	2,55,27,569
Do. Do. Branches.	45,35,187	35,10,752
	5,61,46,042	5,99,49,049

WANT OF ACCOMMODATION IN THE OLD SUPREME COURT HOUSE.—For some time past, the Judges and Barristers of the High Court,—erst while the Supreme Court of Bombay,—have loudly and repeatedly complained of the want of proper accommodation in the building in Marine Street, within the Fort, which has served as a Court House for well nigh three quarters of a century. Ever since that time it has been used, first as the Mayor's Court, where the Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay carried on the duties now performed by the Judges of the High Court: next as the Recorder's Court, which on the 1st May 1824 merged into the Supreme Court; and lastly, as the High Court. Although there was "room and verge enough" half a century ago in this building to accommodate the Judges and their offices, this is not the case now-a-days. The business of the Court in every department has greatly increased, and two Courts are now sitting *en permanence*. There is a want of necessary—even decent—accommodation alike for the Judges and Barristers, and the public. In the larger Hall of Justice there are only about a dozen chairs available to the public, and no benches; so that when any trial of more than ordinary interest attracts a crowd of European spectators, they must either stand up all day or sit down on their hams, after the fashion of Asiatics. In the inner Court Room, which was once the Judges' robing room, there is barely sufficient accommodation for the presiding Judge, the professional gentlemen engaged in the business pending before it, a witness-box of very narrow dimensions, and a Reporter's table redolent of *B* flats. There is no robing room for the Barristers, no Law Library—none of those accessaries and conveniences, in fact, which are to be found in these Courts at Home; and, as we understand, in both the other Presidencies. We have been led to notice this matter from reading, in the *Overland Mail* just to hand, a very amusing account of the straits to which three of the English Judges have recently been, by some accident or oversight, reduced by the opening of a second Court of *Nisi Prius* in Westminster Hall; from which it would appear that these dignitaries have suffered even greater discomforts than those complained of here. We quote the paragraph, which will no doubt prove interesting to the members of the legal profession in this place:—

"The judges of the Queen's Bench at Westminster do not appear to be much more fortunate in the accommodation provided for the sittings of their court than their brethren in Bombay. On Tuesday last, it had been announced that the Court of Queen's Bench would hold sittings *in Banco* out of term in the court called 'the Bail Court,' a miserable place, which, as the name imports, was originally designed merely for the purpose of settling matters as to bail, &c., and is very unfitted for the sitting of any court, but which was occupied on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Mellor as a second court of *Nisi Prius*. It was not, therefore, available for the sittings of the court *in Banco*, and there is no other chamber among those appropriated to the courts of common law in which the court could sit. Consequently, we are told by the reporters, 'at the latest moment the judges had to discover some other place of sitting, and they could find none nearer or more convenient than a remote room upstairs at the other end of the hall, a sort of shed hastily set up for the occasional use of one of the Vice-Chancellors. The profession and the public were not aware of the alteration of the arrangement and the position of this remote apartment; and therefore counsel, attorneys, and suitors had to discover it and trace their way to it as best they might, and found it no easy matter to do so, going through long passages and up several flights of stairs; and when they got there they found themselves and the learned judges in miserable plight. Being at the top of the building, and quite at one corner of it, it is exposed to the full blaze of the sun, and with no proper provision for the protection of the occupants from its rays, so that the heat was great, and every one was blinded with excess of light; except, perhaps, in the recess, or 'hole in the wall,' in which the judges had to sit, and in which, perhaps, there was as much defect of light as there was a dazzling excess of it in the rest of the room. The chamber being designed for the sitting of a single judge—an equity judge—there was no provision for the sitting of three judges, and the only place for the junior judge (Mr. Justice Shee) was a seat at the Master's table beneath the other two judges. Nothing, in short, could be more unseemly or inconvenient, and on taking his seat, Mr. Justice Crompton (the senior puisne judge) remarked that it had been discovered a few minutes ago that there was no court in the Hall available for them, and (pointing to the bench below him) said that his learned brother (Mr. Justice Shee) could not be permitted to sit there, and that proper accommodation must be provided for him. Mr. Justice Shee then took his seat on the bench beside the other judges, but was unprovided with a table or writing material until the ushers, after some minutes, succeeded in getting them from one of the other courts. Mr. Justice Crompton said that such a place could hardly be called a court of justice, and that the word 'shed,' was much more appropriate. Great difficulty arose during the day in getting books for the use of counsel, every volume having to be fetched from the other courts, and the arrangements generally gave rise to continual expressions of discomfort from every one engaged in the court, Mr. Justice Blackburn going so far as to say, 'I can neither see, hear, nor breathe here.' It was quite impossible for any one unacquainted with Westminster Hall to find the court without a guide, and as no notice had been given of the change of court, many persons who knew the locality well, were wandering about for some time without discovering where the judges were sitting.'"

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. Ravenscroft, Inspector in Chief Cotton Department, of cases disposed of in the Broach Joint Magistracy during the month of May last, we learn of cases of convictions in which the parties were charged, under Sec. V. of Act 9 of 1863, working cotton presses without a license; and in other two cases in which the parties were charged, with adulterating cotton by mixing with it stones, rubbish, &c; in the former instance the guilty parties being punished with fines of rupees ten and twenty respectively, and in the latter with confiscation of the deteriorated cotton.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ending 30th June.*)

RUTNAGIREE.—From the weather report of this Collectorate it appears that the fall of rain had been sufficient for the transplantation of the rice and other corps which were in an advanced and healthy condition. Eighteen persons died in the village of Malwan from cholera, and seven in the hamlet of Meerkurwada in the town of Rutnagiree.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in the Collectorate had been favourable and the transplanting operations had been commenced in Talooka Ryghur. The corps were reported to be in a thriving state. The state of public health is good. Disease amongst cattle had prevailed to a slight extent in some places in Talooka Ryghur.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. Y. OLIVER, ESQ.—*11th July.*)

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—William McEvoy, a seaman of the British ship *Campbell*, was charged by Captain Roy, commander of that vessel, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to duty on board the said ship. On the afternoon of Friday last the prisoner was drunk in the stern sheets of the ship's boat alongside, and very abusive, using disgusting language. When they got him on board they put him down in the hold, where he went to sleep, and yesterday morning he refused duty at the same time making free use again of most disgusting language. He had behaved indifferently during the voyage, and was always a lazy and good-for-nothing character. In his defence, the prisoner said he had been abused most awfully in the ship from the time he joined her; and as he persisted in refusing to return to his duty, he was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour, to forfeit two days' pay, and then to be sent on board.

THE SAME.—Robert Perris and William Magnes, articled seamen of the British ship *Challenge*, Captain Lane, were convicted of refusal of duty on board the said ship this morning. They persisted in their refusal, after being cautioned by His Worship, and said they were both in a bad state of health. They were convicted and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with labour suitable to their bodily state and condition.

THE SAME IN A NORMAL CONDITION.—George Reid, a seaman of the British ship *Floating Light*, Captain Charles Watson, who had been taken on board of the said ship on Friday last after having undergone a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction for a similar offence, having again refused to do duty, was brought before His Worship in this charge. On being asked whether he would now return to his duty, and being warned that if he persisted in his contumacy he would be sent to jail for twelve weeks, he still persisted in his refusal, saying he would not do so under any circumstances. His Worship repeated his warning to the prisoner, but he continued obdurate, thus leaving him no option but to inflict the full penalty of twelve weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, and to forfeit four days' wages for every day's refusal of duty.

BROACHING CARGO, ACCOMPANIED BY MUTINOUS CONDUCT.—Robert Greeley; Alexander Hamilton; William Lint; Henry Lynch; William Forsyth and George Andrews, articled seamen of the British ship *City of Edinburg*, Captain Richard Soden, were charged with embezzling a quantity of bottled beer, worth twenty-two rupees, part of the cargo of the said ship. According to the evidence of the Captain it appeared that this morning, at about 12 or 1 o'clock, in consequence of hearing a noise to which his attention was called by his wife, he went on deck and was going forward when the carpenter and sailmaker stopped him. At this time the chief and second mates were on shore. Shortly afterwards he saw all the prisoners going about the decks drunk and in a state of nudity fighting amongst themselves like a parcel of madmen. He then went below to protect his wife. The prisoner Hamilton planted himself behind the wheel, and shortly afterwards he and another man came aft to the cabin skylight stark naked and hove down a dirty flannel shirt, trying to extinguish the lamp. The Captain told them if they did not go forward he would fire on them. They then went forward and the Water Police were sent for, and on Andrews being taken a prisoner over the side he threatened, if he ever was sent on board again he would take the Captain's life. Lint took out his knife and pointed to how much of it he would put into the Captain when he next met him.

The further investigation of this case was adjourned until to-morrow (this day, Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock noon, as His Worship was about to visit the house in which the Moorgay Moolla murder was committed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Sixth Day, Monday, 11th July, 1864.

His Lordship took his seat upon the Bench at 10 o'clock, and the trial of the Cheating Case, adjourned from Saturday, was resumed: the same jury attending.

Vengerpoo Bapoo said.—I am in the employ of Bappoo Suddasew, I know he borrowed a sum of money of a Marwaree. I was not present, but I made an entry in a book of the transaction on Tuesday the 3rd of May. I made the entry by my master's order (book produced). This book was produced on Saturday. I was present when my master produced it. I did not hear him say that the entry was made, but that he had not brought the book. I was not called upon to point out the entry or I should have done so. The entry is initialed by the Magistrate. I was asked by the Magistrate if I had entered the amount borrowed in the cash book. I said then that when loans were advanced without interest it was not usual to enter it in the cash book. When my master borrows money at interest an entry is made. I am aware that he has paid part of the loan. I do not recollect if the entry was made in the ledger before the prisoners were in Court.

By Mr. Bayley.—The ledger was posted up at the time of the enquiry in the Police Office, and there has nothing been concocted, as suggested by the defence, since the Court rose on Saturday.

Verbhan Peta said.—I recollect having a monetary transaction with the prosecutor in May last. I lent him Rs 3,000.

Wittoo Ramjee, police havildar, said.—I arrested prisoner No. 3 at 5 o'clock on the 12th of May outside the Mazagon Police Office. He was pointed out to me by the prosecutor Trimbuck Narayan. I said to him, pointing to the prosecutor, this man complains of your having taken a sum of money, in notes, from him. He said nothing. I know the 4th prisoner. I did not take him into custody or either of the others. [Mr. Bayley asked this witness if he knew any thing about the other prisoners with reference to this case. His Lordship objected to the question, as the reply might treat the Court to a conversation between a whole host of sepoys.] Trimbuck said when No. 4 was in my custody this is my thief, where are you taking him to? On the same day I took Trimbuck to the chowky and pointed out No. 1 whom he immediately recognised. I showed him No. 2 elsewhere at the J. J. Hospital. Trimbuck said, with reference to No. 1, this is the man that was dressed as a constable, and he it was who struck. At the hospital when I was with the prosecutor, No. 2 said to him "when was your ship wrecked?" The prosecutor then told me this was the man who was dressed as a sepoy.

By Mr. Anstey.—I did not receive any instructions or have any communication upon this case with any other havildar or policeman.

Govind Wittoo, police jemadar, said.—I arrested three of the prisoners: No. 1 on the 8th May: at 7 o'clock in the morning at Goolabwady road. I said nothing to him with reference to this charge. I searched the house and found a coat cap and a pair of trowsers; these are they now in Court. They were tied up in a handkerchief and placed under the prisoner's angrikah and turban in his bed-room. The clothes were shown to the prosecutor in the presence of prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 4. The prosecutor said, these clothes were upon the prisoner No. 1 when disguised as a European constable. At 5 o'clock in the morning of Sunday I arrested No. 2. I arrested No. 4 on Sunday in the same house in which I arrested No. 2. When I arrested No. 2 and 4 I said nothing to them with reference to this charge.

By Mr. Barton.—I arrested No. 1 on a charge made by one Jadoojee; it had no reference to the present charge. I did not state before the Magistrate where the clothes were found. I was not questioned.

By Mr. Anstey.—Constable Ross was present when the house was searched, he did not conduct the case before the Police Court: he did not attend. Akbar Ally attended on the other case for the first day: he did not conduct it. It is customary, when a European constable is present at a search or any thing connected with a crime, that he conduct the charge provided it is in his district. In the present case I received orders from Mr. Edginton, I belong to the detective force, and when a case is given into our charge, it remains with us to conduct it. Whilst the search was going on Jysing, havildar, was standing there: he neither said or did anything, the other havildar held the light whilst I searched: Ragoba was assisting. I don't know why Jysing came, or who sent for him. I arrested six men altogether, two were discharged by Mr. Souter: there was no charge against them. I arrested them on my own responsibility, because they were in the houses where the prisoners were arrested. Balaram was one of them: he was not taken up on a charge of swindling by means of a disguise with the clothes in Court. I arrested him. There was another sepoy with me; I don't remember hisname. The two charges against the prisoners are of the same nature. Trimbuck, the prosecutor in the present case, said he was robbed on the 3rd of May. Jadowjee, the prosecutor in the second case, affirms he was robbed on the 7th. I do not recollect the Magistrate threatening to dismiss the case on account of the manner in which the evidence was given.

By Mr. Bayley.—Jaysing had nothing to do in either of these cases. It is invariably the practice to take prisoners first before the Commissioner of Police before they are taken before the Magistrate.

Joseph Ross, constable, said.—I was present when Nos. 1 and 3 were arrested. I conducted the search in the house of No 2: he gave me up some notes. I after went to the house of No. 1 in the same street. I saw the clothes, before the Court, brought out from a room there by one of the police who were engaged in the search.

By Mr. Anstey.—I was not examined in this case before. When I went to search the house of No 2, I asked him if he had any notes about him, and he gave me the notes I mentioned. Jysing is not dressed in police clothes. He is a spy or police agent [illegible] in the police for the constable of the district to superintend a search. I reached the house of No. 2 about daylight; he was lying on a bed, and said he was sick. Babajee took part in the search. The prisoner No. 2 asked me to keep an eye on them. I told him nothing should be opened except in his presence. No more notes were found. The native police took charge of the prisoner, and I went home. I saw one man in custody [illegible] is not in the dock now, I heard his name was Shalagram. I took no part in the case before the Police Office, and [illegible] given no evidence until now. I know the locality where is said to have been committed; people are in the habit of riding and driving there evening and morning. I have seen numbers of people walking there for pleasure; the place is by no means private.

By Mr. Bayley.—The place is not so frequented after dark; I should not go their unless I was called.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton rose and addressed the Jury on behalf of the first and fourth prisoners. He said that this case as regarded them was one of identity. It was an extra-ordinary case, but he was sure there was none made out against his clients. The second and third prisoners were ably represented by his learned friends Messrs. Anstey and Dunbar, and when their defence was heard, he was satisfied that even if this extraordinary case has any credence given to it, there would be nothing found to criminate his clients. The learned counsel observed that every mail cases may be read of mistaken identity, where gentlemen of respectability had been charged with the commission of crimes simply from a fancied resemblance; and it was a very small satisfaction when they were sent from the Court without any stain upon their character, after having gone through the ordeal of being dragged before a police court and from thence to a higher one. If mistakes of this kind occur in a country where all are dressed alike, how much more so where the accused are natives of this country, and disguise themselves one in a European dress, and the other without any clothes at all except in the shape of a lungotee? The first prisoner had also a white face, the witness who swears to him had never seen him before, and when he is recognized, has a black face and is dressed in his usual native costume. The fourth prisoner, in the garb of a native cooly, is seen on the day of the recognition in the garb of a brahmin, and all the light there was to fasten the remembrance of their features upon the memory of the witness was the light from the plant Venus, who, had she the slightest modesty, would have blushed at the nakedness of number 4 in his simple string and pocket handkerchief. The learned gentleman went on to point out the descrepancies and contradictions beween the evidence of the witnesses; and concluded with a very forcible appeal in favour of his clients.

Mr. Anstey for the prisoner number two, said he was of opinion, and he thought he should make it obvious to the Jury, that the beginning of this case was upon the 8th of May, not upon the 3rd. The two cases upon which the prisoners were charged were in all respects alike, with the exception of a slight change in the *dramatis personæ*; the plot is the same, the scenery is unchanged, the only honest man in the whole drama was Mr. Ross: and had he not been present this charge would never have been made. The other case was not yet ripe. But having made the search in his presence they were obliged to do something, and the result was this case, it was at once launched. The Magistrate [illegible] concealment of testimony concealed from him, and which had been extracted in that Court. His Lordship, the Jury, himself, and all had been imposed upon until Mr. Ross got into the box. They had been told that Jysing was on the spot as a deaf and dumb witness. Mr. Ross informed them he had taken an active part. Jysing was evidently the moving man in the affair, why was he not produced before the Magistrate and asked what he knew, and how he arrived at the knowledge? The whole was a conviction from first to last; and the learned counsel in attributing the plot to the police said, that their habits and practices did not differ, in a moral point of view, from the criminal population. The learned gentleman then proceeded to briefly recapitulate the evidence, and to show one by one the contradictions between some and the absurdities of others, and in a most able speech of about an hour and a half protested against a verdict against the prisoner whom he defended, or either.

Mr. Dunbar followed for his client, number three, His remarks were of course similar to those which fell from the other counsel, and being so voluminous, left him little to say: his defence was therefore necessarily short.

Mr. Anstey said if the Jury were not satisfied he should call witnesses. The foreman replied that the Jury were all agreed as to their verdict, and that was, not guilty: they were of opinion that the whole charge was a fabrication, and that nothing of the kind took place.

His Lordship said it was rather unfair for Mr, Anstey to have made the observation touching witnesses as he did, when the jury, who had already been two days upon the trial, heard of more witnesses, the calling of whom depended upon themselves, they might immediately, from a feeling of weariness, decide upon their verdict without giving it that attention which they otherwise might,

Mr. Anstey said his remark was not intended in that light.

His Lordship said that under the circumstances he thought he had better sum up.

His Lordship then briefly summed up, and pointed out the discrepancies in the case, which he admitted, had been so ably pointed out by Mr. Anstey.

The Jury after having retired for a short time, returned a verdict of not guilty,

Number three was then discharged by proclamation; and the others, who are charged in another case, were enlarged on their recognisances.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. F. MCWILLIAM.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. H. Bedford, W. Burn, J. Ford, W. Commery, J. C. P. George, A. Lester, W. A. Smith, J. D'Cruz, Ardaseer Pestonjee, Ragunath Govindjee, and Goolam Hosein Chorgay,

THEFT.—Taj Mahomed Shah Mahomed was charged with the above offence.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, Manockjee Eduljee, that on the 26th of June last as he was bargaining with a buggy driver the prisoner stood by, and on proceeding further down the road the prosecutor missed his pocket which contained two notes for a hundred each, one for Rs 20, and five share certificates. He made known his loss to the police, describing the prisoner, who was taken into custody, and he pointed out to the policeman with whom he had deposited them. The man with whom he left the notes deposed to the fact, and the duffadar proved the finding of them, Upon the evidence adduced he was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for three years, as he had been in jail four times; and his Lordship said in passing sentence, that if a former conviction had been proved he would have sentenced him to transportation.

THEFT,—Joseph Fernandez pleaded guilty to theft and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Moorar Juware, Jamsetjee Shapoorjee, Peeria Sutwa, and Luximon Soma, against whom no bills were found, were called up and discharged by proclamation.

The Grand Jury found true bills against all the remaining cases on the Calendar except No. 11, Moorar Juware, for theft and arson. They also found a true bill against Cursetjee Burjorjee and several others, a private bill was filed against the first named for marrying again, his first wife being alive; and the others for aiding and abetting in the above crime.

The Grand Jury then presented the following letter to his Lordship, who having read it, said that what they had suggested in the letter he perfectly agreed with, but he had no power in the matter: the letter, however, should be forwarded to the proper quarter with his recommendation:—

The Grand Jury are desirous of calling your Lordship's attention to the large proportion of cases of theft, cheating, and other crimes of a petty character of which the present Calendar consists, and the investigation into, and trial of which, occupy a great many valuable hours of the Court and Jury, swell the number of prisoners in the jail previous to trial for sometimes two or three months, cause a great deal of additional expense and a vast amount of trouble, which under an altered system might be avoided.

Nor does this remark they submit apply to the present Calendar only, to those of them who have been any time in Bombay, it has always appeared that some change was required, whereby cases of petty crime might be more expeditiously dealt with, not only that the time of the High Court might be saved, but because in this country especially the knowledge that punishment will follow immediately the detection of crime, acts powerfully toward preventing its commission.

It is perhaps hardly within the province of the Grand Jury to do more than bring those facts to your Lordship's notice, but they may perhaps be permitted to suggest that by increasing the powers of the Court of Petty Sessions by making some alterations in its constitution, and by that Court's assembling twice in the week instead of once, all cases of the nature alluded to might be promptly and summarily disposed of, and thus at least one half of the time now occupied in the General Sessions saved for more important business.

RICHARD WILLIS, Foreman.

The Grand Jury having finished their duties, His Lordship thanked them for their public services and discharged them.

The Court rose at 5-40 P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRECTION OF MISPRINTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—My letter on the method of interpreting the Zend Avesta appeared in last Saturday's issue of your paper, by mistake, without signature. There are besides a large number of misprints in it, some of which I wish to have corrected. The words from 'he wishes no doubt' to 'Sanscrit teachers' are to be put in brackets. After the sentence 'of other ancient books,' the word 'is necessary' are to be inserted. Instead of 'rare sums' 'rare words' is to be read. After the word 'with any degree of certainty by means of,' the pronoun *it* is to be added. With the word 'etymology' a new sentence commences. The names of Benfey and Lassen are misprinted. You will be good enough to insert these corrections of the pricipal errors.

Poona, 10th July. M. HAUG.

DO THE POLICE KNOW THAT THERE IS A CORONER IN BOMBAY?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the obituary column of your to-day's issue a notice appears of the death of a gentleman from wounds caused by the discharge of a fowling-piece; but I have looked in vain among your law reports for any sign of a Coroner's Inquest having been held on the body. Such an omission shows great laxity in the system of death-registration; and, also, one would be inclined to suspect a want of co-operation between the different departments charged with the protection of the public. Were the registration of the cause of every death compulsory, the body of the unfortunate gentleman referred to could not have been buried without it having come to the knowledge of a Government official that he had died by violence, and, as a matter of course, that information would have been communicated to the Coroner without delay. On the other hand, it is scarcely supposable that a person can have lain for six days dying from accidental causes without the police hearing at least a rumour to that effect; and, if they did, it was of course their duty to take care that the proper authority was informed so that he might institute an inquisition into the nature of the case. I know nothing whatever of the circumstances beyond what I saw in the obituary notice, therefore [illegible] will understand that I bring the case prominently [illegible] on public grounds only.

A.

[AN APOLOGY FOR] [illegible] WEEK.

(*From the Madras Athe*[illegible]*ily News.*)

IT is naturally at this [illegible] Indian year that the familiar plaints [illegible] of the wax most piteous and loud. We have [illegible] read with more sorrow than surprise the editors' lamentations which the *Bombay Gazette*, the [illegible] *Times*, the *Allahabad Observer*, and other jo[illegible] have recently been raising at the insuperable difficulty of pleasing that most fastidious and carping of critics, the Anglo-Indian Reader. Editorial woes present indeed a theme, which, adequately treated, might make even the most woeful of Wallahs blush for the querulous egotism which had betrayed him into obtruding upon the public his comparatively childish griefs. But modesty, and an artistic repugnance to harrowing the feelings of the reader by revelations of a too tragic kind, prevent the mourners from more than partially raising the veil which shrouds their sufferings from the world. If these sufferings were but once revealed in their true intensity and depth, mankind would cease to wonder why editors should be invariably of a gloomy and misanthropic turn of mind. Ishmaels at fierce warfare with their kind, roaring lions or at least in lion's skins, ever seeking some official to devour, or, in a dearth of more tender and succulent victims tearing each other to pieces in savage play.

Perhaps, without unduly working upon the feelings of our readers, we may venture to point out one great difficulty overlooked by the plaintive trio above named, which the Indian Press has to encounter, and which we naturally feel with most force when called on to provide what is termed, perhaps in playful irony, the News of the Week. Indian journals appear to us to be in much the same trying position as a governess in a nobleman's family. By a few grave seniors they are expected to be very dignified, while the more numerous and frivolous juniors grumble if they are not amusing. It would be hard to show that the tone of Anglo-Indian Society is a whit less provincial than that of country towns at home, which usually rejoice in at least two "local trumpets." Now every body knows the sort of delicacies provided at home for the provincial palate. There the gooseberries are enormous; the frogs fall in showers, the squire's son comes of ages and the tenants celebrate the joyful occasion by unlimited pudding, shanting and beer; somebody is always going to lead somebody else to the hymenial altar, and, when the Baronet's Lady gives a ball, there is a full and thrilling description of Miss Snobkey's "yellow nankeen illusion dress over a slip of rich pea-green corduroy, trimmed en-tablier, with bouquets of Brussel sprouts' or Lady Snobkeys, "head-dress, a bird's nest with a bird of Paradise over a rich brass knocker *en ferroniere*." Or, in their graver political moods our provincial brethren temper with homely epigrams the despotism of the beadle, or denounce in burning words, the misguided parsimony which denies a new handle to the parish pump.

They know very well that these are the only topics about which people in small places usually care, so they wisely leave imperial matters to their bigger brethren of the metropolitan press, who have in fact only these to write about. But luckless Anglo Indian papers, while really addressing themselves to a thoroughly provincial audience, are obliged to keep up an affectation of imperialism, and, day after day, come out with an editorial or two on subjects, about which not one in a hundred of their readers cares a straw. Indeed this is understanding the difficulty. We are not merely expected to be imperial, but we are forbidden to be provincial. If we were permitted to be both, if after crushing Sir Charles Wood in one column, we were allowed in the other to make "Badsworth, Esq. lead to the hymenial altar Angelina, the lovely and accomplished daughter &c. of—Nungumbaukum," and then grow eloquent over the dresses of the bridesmaids, the burden would not be so grievous to be borne. But now the only topics in which Anglo Indians really feel an interest, are just the topics of which we are solemnly warned. How many people in Madras society care what Mr. Maltby is doing for the improvement of land, or Mr. Pelly with village fees? The all-absorbing topic at tiffin and dinner table, is whether Mr. Tomkins is *really* engaged to Miss Hopkins, and whether it can be possible that she has refused so good a match. He has been seen *twice* in a bandy with her brother, and once handing a glass of iced water, in a very marked manner, to her mother. This settles the question conclusively as far as *he* is concerned, but then arises the perplexing consideration, &c. &c. Only think what an interesting character our columns would assume if we were allowed to discuss these and similar much-vexed questions of the day! But alas! an exacting public declares them forbidden ground, and then, by way of adding insult to injury, taunts us with being dull? Is it not clear as the day that the fault is not ours but their's, or, if further proof of this charge be wanting, is it not to be found in the unanimous verdict of the press, that faithful exponents of public opinion, which declares, as one man, that the fault lies with those who read, not with those who write, and who would be always judicious in their selection and lively in their treatment, of interesting topics, if they could meet with the slightest encouragement.

Besides the charges brought against Indian papers are sometimes in the last degree capricious and cruel. Not long ago a lady actually wrote to complain that there were not enough "Domestic Occurrences" in our paper. We cite this complaint in no captious or vindictive spirit, for our fair critic, is we believe, one of the very few Anglo-Indian ladies who take an interest in the papers, and was once known during the monsoon (we have this fact on the very best authority) to read three parts of an "able article" which was *not* her husband's. We merely mention the fact to illustrate the wrongs which in India murder editorial repose. What conceivable control can we exercise over "Domestic Occurrences?" We readily record them all, without even imposing a rupee restraint upon the population. When B. W. wrote profanely against marriage, we devoted two columns and a half of valuable space to putting him down, and showing that "Blighted Beings" were humbugs. We came eagerly to the rescue of the "Nungumbaukum Mother" and although that spirited and satirical woman, probably at the instigation of some unprincipled male ruffian who must have maliciously persuaded her that she was being chaffed, showed her gratitude by pitilessly pommelling us, we should none the less readily come to her rescue again. Yet we are held responsible even by admiring and friendly critics, for the paucity of Domestic Occurrences." We believe that in London there is a tolerably large and highly respectable class of men who earn an honest livelihood by what is termed "making accidents for the papers." It is possible that a few of the crinoline accidents, upon which cynical and stingy males have dwelt so much, have been "made" in this way. On a similar principle we might of course start, and if our fair censor insists upon it, shall be happy to start, a Domestic-Occurrence Maker. However, we shall do it under a protest, for in a comparatively small population there are objections to the scheme which do not exist in London. People would be sorely puzzled to distinguish between the real "occurrences" and the dummies, and dire would be the consternation and dismay which their confusion might occasionally carry into the bosom of respectable families.

Again correspondents are always crying out at our misprints. Not long ago one of them insisted upon a formal apology. Now we are not so mean as to deny that there is some slight foundation for this complaint. Native Compositors have peculiar views on setting up type, and cling to them with a resolution which would be beyond all praise in a better cause. If two words, for instance, resemble each other in appearance or sound, the Native Compositors consider it a point of honor to select the one with which they may happen to be most familiar without the slightest reference to the context or the sense. This idiosyncrasy, as might be expected, leads now and then to rather awkward results. Thus the word "thinker" stands no sort of chance with "drinker," and the other day we had the narrowest possible escape from horrifying the young Civilian students of Political Economy by the startling announcement that their revered master Mr. John Stuart Mill was the "the greatest drinker of the day." But, despite these and similar drawbacks, the misprints are often in the main attributable to the villainously bad writing of correspondents. As the *Madras Times* very properly complained the other day, people send us scrawls which their own Christian mothers, far less strangers and heathens, could not decipher, which would in all probability be the most hopeless heiroglyphics to the writers themselves a few days after they were written. Yet to what correspondent does it ever for a moment occur that misprints are not always attributable to the editor or his subordinate staff? The intelligent reader has possibly ere this surmised that all this declamation about the woes of editors in general is traceable to the melancholy fact that one editor in particular has no news. The intelligent reader is as usual, right. There have indeed been two or three official appointments and similar interesting events, but they have all been duly chronicled and immortalized under the head of "Local." The week has been perhaps unusually prolific, even for Madras, of rumours, but, as the weather has been too hot to admit of our verifying them, we can only venture to give those which have an air of probability.

THE EXECUTION OF LA POMMERAIS.

(*From the Times Correspondent.*)

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 7 A.M.

THE execution of Dr. Conty de la Pommerais took place at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Every night since Monday crowds of people thronged the Place de la Roquette, and remained till daybreak. They desired to see the execution with their own eyes, and resolved to sacrifice their rest to their curiosity, particularly as there were rumours that a commutation of the sentence was [pro]bable. They again went to the ground as ev[illegible]s 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and one th[illegible] station as before. The tide advanced sound of [illegible]and soon after the prison clock struck might have [illegible]ntion was roused by the rumbling cars were la[illegible]ching carts. Any doubts they of punishment. [illegible] at once dissipated, for the titude grew more [illegible] pieces of the instrument there could not have be[illegible] wore on the mul- of all classes. The bea[illegible] before 5 o'clock the feeling which urged the[illegible] 30,000 people scaffold. An ignoble ballad, [illegible] betrayed plaint of La Pommerais," had circ[illegible] of the days past in the streets of Paris. It wa[illegible] com- or drawled with others of the same st[illegible] ome to the place of execution; and the pastime diversified with indecent jests, which were received with loud laughter by many, and reproaches by a very few. After this fashion men, women, and boys passed the hours till every star had gone out, and the beams of morning fell on the walls of the prison.

La Pommerais, who was not informed that his petition to the Emperor was rejected, but who had evidently lost all hope, seemed much more collected since his sentence than he had been during his trial. His father and wife were allowed to see him on Wednesday. The interview took place in the parlour of the prison; but they were separated by a double grating, through which they were just able to clasp each others hands. The anguish of the old man and the poor creature who was so soon [illegible] widow was heartrending. She clung to the grating as if [illegible] torn from it; her husband was more self-possessed. They lingered as long as they could, but at last the moment for parting came. The prisoner went to rest at the usual early hour, and still under the supervision of the prison officials; and he slept soundly the whole night. At half-past 5 in the morning the governor of the prison entered the cell. La Pommerais started up in his bed, and, before he had time to speak, the governor told him that all hope was over; that the petition for mercy was not granted, that he must prepare for death, for his last hour was at hand. He evinced no surprise; he only said, "I am ready." In a few moments the Chaplain of the goal, the Abbe Croze, entered the cell. The guardians fell back a short distance; but not out of sight. The convict had previously several interviews with the Abbe, confessed his sins, and it is said, received the sacraments; but what he confessed will remain a secret for ever. When the priest made his appearance La Pommerais rose to meet him, and threw himself into his arms. He had hitherto been unmoved; but as the reverend gentleman clasped him to his breast he shed tears. While undergoing the last preparation, in which the hair is cut close at the back of the head, he listened apparently with attention to the exhortations of the chaplain, and the prayer for those about to die. When all was ready he was asked to take some refreshment, but declined. Before he quitted the cell the head of the Department of Public Security asked him whether he had any disclosures to make, or whether he wished to say anything, "I have said all I had to say," was the reply. These were his last words, and from that moment he answered only by a nod of the head to any remark that was made by those about him.

The gate of the prison was thrown open at a few minutes to 6, and the crowd outside became suddenly silent. La Pommerais, with a paletot thrown over his shoulders, was seen to mount the steps of the scaffold, supported on one side by the Abbe Croze, who held up the crucifix before his eyes, and on the other by one of the gaolers. The cord which bound his feet did not prevent him from moving, and he advanced with a steady step, but with his head bent, towards the fatal instrument. He paused for an instant, once more embraced the priest, gave himself up to the executioner, and was laid on the plank. The cord that held the machine was cut, the ponderous blade rushed down, and exactly as the prison clock gave the last stroke of 6 human justice and the inhuman curiosity of the mob were satisfied.

The headless body was placed in a coffin, and the coffin in a carriage. The good priest who stood by his side to the last moment of his life did not quit him in death. He entered the carriage containing the coffin, and, still praying over it, accompanied it to the cemetery, and saw it laid in the earth.

The curiosity of the people did not end with the execution; they rushed towards the spot where the carriage stood or to the scaffold, in order to touch the boards, and it required all the efforts of the large body of police and of the Mounted Paris Guards to keep them at a distance and maintain order. Though the deed was over, the crowds lingered some time on the spot, and the morning was far advanced before they retired.

Had Pommerais's sentence been commuted, the penalty of death must have disappeared altogether from the Code. Now that the wretched man has paid the penalty of the crime of which he was found guilty, not to speak of others of which it is said there were strong suspicions, I may say that public opinion was unanimous as to his guilt. The humanitarians themselves, who are trying to get up a movement for the abolition of capital punishment, have not a word to say for this man. Among all classes the conviction is the same—that he had committed a foul murder under circumstances most aggravating, and for vile purposes. A commutation in his favour would have roused bad blood among the lower classes. They knew that only a few days ago a butcher's boy who had murdered a man at Versailles, and mutilated the body of his victim to conceal his crime, suffered death on the scaffold. Were mercy shown to one who had far less to plead in his favour, it would have been attributed to his position in society; and not a working man in France but would have said that the one had no mercy shown him because he wore a blouse; while the other escaped the guillotine because he spoke and dressed like a gentleman. The Emperor's kindness of heart would have inclined him, had there been any fair pretext, to save the criminal from the ignominy of a public execution, out of regard to the prayers of the father and the tears of the wife. But the fact that the jury, who are ever ready to avail themselves of a trifle to add the saving clause to their verdict, detected not a single extenuating circumstance; that the Court of Cassation, after long and anxious deliberation absolutely negatived his appeal; that only a minority of the jury would sign the petition in his behalf; and that the majority of the Ministers urged that the law should take its course, made it impossible for the Emperor to act otherwise. The prisoner's counsel, M. Lachaud, exerted himself greatly after the sentence was pronounced. As I have already mentioned, he had an audience both of the Empress and the Emperor. The Empress, who listened to the supplications, shed tears while she heard the wife's story; but nothing could be done to justify disturbing the verdict or the decision of the Superior Court. The commutation of the sentence on La Pommerais would, I repeat, have been followed by the abolition of the penalty of death, and the guillotine would have disappeared from France for ever.

Of the origin and history of this famous instrument of punishment an erroneous idea generally prevails. The popular version is that it was invented in 1785 by Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, an eminent physician, and deputy for Paris in the Constituent Assembly. This is not correct. An instrument differing from the guillotine only in its heavy and cumbrous construction already existed in Italy. It was known in Genoa by the name of *mannaja*, and it was by the *mannaja* that Beatrice Cenci was beheaded at Rome in 1605. The "maiden," an instrument not unlike the guillotine, was long known in Scotland, and it was employed on the Regent Morton, who is said to have introduced it. It was used, also, in Halifax, Yorkshire, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Duke of Montmorency was beheaded at Toulouse in 1632 with the *mannaja*.

All that Dr. Guillotin, who was a man well known for his humanity, had to do with the matter, was preparing the draught of a law in the Constituent Assembly, in 1789, to the effect that the mode of inflicting death on criminals should be the same for all alike, without any distinction of nobles or plebeians; in fact, that it should be uniform. Before the Revolution of 1789 the inequality that existed during life was maintained in death; the noble was beheaded, the *vilain* hung from the gallows. But the inequality was a trifling grievance in comparison with the cruelty which accompanied the execution. There was the stake and faggot for those convicted of sacrilege or heresy; the tearing from limb to limb by horses for regicide; the breaking on the wheel, with the additional refinements of barbarity for crimes of other descriptions.

The Bill proposed by Guillotin was voted, and the Assembly enacted on the 21st of January, 1790, that "in all cases where the law pronounced the penalty of death the punishment should be the same, whatever might be the nature of the crime;" and, moreover, "that the criminal should be beheaded by means of a simple machine." The same Assembly also introduced in the Penal Code (October, 1791) this clause, "the penalty of death shall consist in the simple taking away of life without the accompaniment of any sort whatever of torture; and the convict so condemned shall be beheaded." The clause stands the same at the present day.

Decapitation being thus declared the only legal mode in inflicting death, the next step was to invent the simplest mechanism and the least painful for the purpose. The Committee of Legislation directed Doctor Louis, who was then perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Surgery, to draw up a report on the best mode of decapitation to be applied to criminals. The report was presented to the Committee on the 7th of March, 1792, and on the 20th of the same month the Assembly passed a law, which was sanctioned on the 25th by the King, declaring that the penalty of death should be carried out in the manner recommended in the Report of the Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Surgery. In this paper Doctor Louis did no more than suggest the plan on which the instrument should be constructed; but he was enjoined to get one constructed according to his plan. A German named Schmitt, a maker of harpsichords, was employed for the purpose, and on the 19th of April, 1792, Louis informed Roland, then Minister of the Interior, that "experiments had been made with Schmitt's instrument at the Bicetre on three dead bodies, and that the heads were cut off with such precision that he was astonished at the strength and celerity of its action." It was at once introduced, the "experiments" made with it soon after at[illegible] of the latter, and for a long time afterfamo[illegible] not of the harmless nature of those count is[illegible] In the memoirs of Sanson, the tion for whic[illegible] recently published, a full ac- robber, which [illegible]strument. The first execu- and the first politic[illegible] was that of a highway lenot d'Anglemont, on [illegible] the 27th of May, ing. The machine was at first [illegible] was that of Col- the name of Louison, or Louise[illegible]gust follow- ventor's name. By some unaccoun[illegible] of public opinion, or caprice, it soon go[illegible]wn by of guillotine, which it keeps to this day, and probably do so as long as it is in use, though Guillotin had nothing whatever to do with its invention or construction, and had merely proposed the measure of uniformity in the mode of execution. There is another error also very generally spread, that Guillotin himself died on the scaffold during the revolution by the instrument of which the invention was falsely accorded to him. We Guillotin long survived the revolution and died quietly in his bed in 1814.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

[*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*]

The despatch of the 18th Hussars to India in the next week or two will necessitate the appointment of an additional major to that corps, and it is rumoured that Major Swindley, late of the Inniskilling Dragoons, is most likely to be the man. We shall feel sincere pleasure in recording his appointment to the 18th Hussars; because it would be, we think, a simple act of justice done at the first, and we may add the only opportunity likely to be available for years to come, inasmuch as the 16th Lancers, the next regiment for India, has already two majors, and no augmentation will take place on its departure on foreign service. Whereas officers much more gravely censured have been allowed to make their arrangements, and remain on full pay, Major Swindley haf been virtually put out of the profession, and his pecuniary position deteriorated to the extent of some £3000 or £4000. On no possible view of the case was he the worst offender; and yet he is the only person who will have received a severe punishment, unless he be restored. It was right and advisable for his royal highness to prevent Major Swindley serving in the same corps with the commanding officer of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and we had not a word to say against his removal. The restoration of Major Swindley to full pay is still more the sequence of the act of the authorities in removing him and they are consistent in seeing that he does not suffer for an alte[illegible] rendered necessary in the public interests. Major Swindley's offence is one which Englishmen and soldiers do not regard with repugnance. He spoke out what he conceived to be the truth boldly and fearlessly: he was visited with the mildest measure of censure of all those who were censured; he committed no military offence nor act that a gentleman need be ashamed of; and if the authorities were to allow the opportunity to pass of saving him from the serious consequences of a further detention on the half-pay list, they would, in effect, make the witness-box more terrible than the hottest fire to every man holding a commission.

It has been finally decided that a mounted officer of the Guards cannot hold a staff appointment, and Lieut-Colonel Lane Fox resigns the post of Deputy Quarter-master-General at Cork, on his succession to that position in the Grenadiers, on the approaching retirement to half-pay of Colonel the Hon. R. Curzon, the new aide-camp to his royal highness the field marshall commanding-in-chief. We think the decision a wise and sound one, and any other must have had the effect of creating confusion hereafter, however easy it might be to make things smooth in the first instance. No selection of a successor to Colonel Lane Fox has yet been actually made; but we are somewhat fortified in our anticipation of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Feilding being the winner, by the fact that—as racing men would say—the Staff College stable is in very good "form" just now, and has borne off several prizes this week.

The authorities do not seem in a hurry to fill the divisional command in Bengal (Lucknow), vacant by the return home of Major-General M'Duff. We believe they are not very much importuned by candidates, and amid all the misfortunes of the army we are glad to find that a post worth some £5000 a year does occasionally go a-begging among the major-generals and senior colonels of the service. We learn from India that Colonel Turner, C. B., of the 97th, will, in all likelihood, receive command of the Peshawur brigade; and that Colonel Mulcaster, now commanding the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Julpigoree, is to succeed to the new brigade command in Assam. Colonel Mulcaster had been previously passed over, as regards a brigade command, in favour of Colonel Tombs.

THE STAFF CORPS.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

23RD JUNE 1864.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, laying down the Rules under which Officers are to be admitted to the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies:—

MILITARY.—No. 44.

India Office, London, the 9th February 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council the letters, No. 104A., dated the 25th September 1863, and No. 333, dated the 8th December 1863, forwarding certain papers connected with the tests to which it is proposed that candidates for admission to the Staff Corps shall be subjected.

2. The conclusion to which the late Governor General had arrived upon the subject, after a consideration of the opinions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and of various Officers who had experience of the various departments, are embodied in a Memorandum by Colonel Norman,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

which has been forwarded with the Governor General's Despatch.

3. In considering this most important subject, it seems necessary, at the same time, to lay down more distinctly than has yet been done, the principle upon which appointments to the S[illegible] will be regulated hereafter.

4. The [illegible] ained in paragraph 20 of my [illegible] ry 1861, were as follows :— [illegible] for the Staff Corps will rest [illegible] India. No Officer, however, [illegible] tion, without the consent of [illegible] nd without a certificate from [illegible] his Regiment that he has [illegible] egimental duty for the pr[illegible] [illegible] hat, after communication with [illegible] and Bombay, your Govern[illegible] [illegible] f the tests and periods of pro[illegible] [illegible] eral departments of Military [illegible]

[illegible] fully expressed in your Ge[illegible] 1861, in which it was stated, [illegible] ently appointed to the Staff [illegible] obation, they shall pass the [illegible] h of the Indian Service for [illegible]." And again (para. 81),— [illegible] will prescribe the period [illegible] of qualification in the several [illegible]

[illegible] ood, therefore, that appoint[illegible] Staff Corps, as vacancies oc[illegible] tments of the Staff, by the [illegible] vacancies, and, in virtue of [illegible] Corps ; and the intention is [illegible] paragraph of Colonel Nor[illegible] in the third condition of ap[illegible] he must have passed certain [illegible] department of the service [illegible]

[illegible] the Staff Corps by the ap[illegible] cies in the Staff as they occur, [illegible] paragraph of the Memoran[illegible] that, " as probationer, the [illegible] lry or Infantry, should be [illegible] six Officers allowed to the [illegible] other appointments the pro[illegible] ewise be included in the com[illegible] if necessary a slight increase [illegible] g made for the purpose." [illegible] ion of the subject, I am of [illegible] originally proposed, requires [illegible]

[illegible] bsolutely necessary that the [illegible] complete in themselves, *i. e.*, [illegible] their rolls, not only Officers [illegible] tions, and perform all the [illegible] ve been formed, with a margin [illegible] plained, but also a sufficient [illegible] ements to form a reserve [illegible] or retirement. This reserve [illegible] ficient number of Officers to [illegible] of one year.

10. [illegible] ed, that the one year will be [illegible] admission to the Staff Corps, [illegible] eriod of probation which may [illegible] special departments, and the [illegible] be admitted each year should [illegible] e calculated on the principle [illegible]

11. [illegible] rank of Field Officer, is eligi[illegible] there will be cases, probably, [illegible] years' standing may qualify [illegible] in India, and may desire to [illegible] here can be little doubt that, [illegible] new appointments to the Staff [illegible] Officers, and the proper place [illegible] on, will be Native Corps, in [illegible] ployed in excess of the regular [illegible]

12. [illegible] therefore,—

1st.—[illegible] of the several Staff Corps should [illegible] only the demands of the service [illegible] for Staff employment, due [illegible] furlough and sick leave, as stated in my Despatch of the 3rd December 1861, but also to maintain a reserve [illegible] to about 4 per cent. on the above to meet casualties by death or retirement.

2nd.—That, [illegible] rule, the Staff Corps should be maintained at the above strength by appointing a number of probationers to the Corps, with a view to forming the reserve, the whole of whom, with the exception of those who may be posted at once to special departments, should be posted and paid as additional doing-duty Officers to Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.

3rd.—That the test for appointment to the Staff Corps should be the same in degree, without reference to the situation or department in which an Officer's probation is to be passed.

4th.—That the further test and periods of probation for the different departments may, and must, vary according to the nature of the duties and the extent of the qualification required.

13. Thus, if, as I conceive would be commonly the case, an Officer, on being appointed on probation, is posted to a Native Regiment, one year's probation would be sufficient to determine both his eligibility for the Staff Corps and his fitness for employment in that department.

14. In his subsequent employment in any other department of the Staff, not only should his peculiar qualification as probably fitting him for that special duty be considered, and reported upon before admitting him a probationer in such department; but a period of probation should be required before he is confirmed therein.

15. On the other hand, if it is proposed to appoint an Officer to the Staff Corps on probation, by giving him direct employment in a department, say, the Commissariat, one year's probation there should suffice to establish his eligibility for the Staff Corps; but, should further probation be considered necessary before his confirmation in that particular department, an Officer might still be appointed to the Staff Corps provided he had made satisfactory progress towards qualifying for the departmental test.

16. I shall now proceed to consider the proposed tests.

17. In the third and the following paragraphs of Colonel Norman's Memorandum, the general qualification required for all candidates for the Staff Corps before being admitted on probation, are considered.

18. He must have been three years with a Regiment, of which two shall have been passed in India.

19. He must produce a certificate from his Commanding Officer, showing that he had efficiently performed his regimental duty for the [illegible] languages. A form of certificate is given in the Appendix to Colonel Norman's Memorandum.

20. It is very properly proposed, also, that a medical certificate—form of which is given in the Appendix—should be required, showing that the candidate "is of good bodily health, and believed to be able to stand both out-door and in-door work in the climate of India."

21. I entirely concur in this view of the qualifications and certificates to be required of an Officer before he is appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

22. The different branches of the Military and Civil Army Staff for which different tests are proposed, are as follow :—

I. Appointments to Native Infantry.
II. Appointments to Native Cavalry.
III. Appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General, including Brigade Majors and Fort Adjutants.
IV. Appointments in the Quarter Master General's Department.
V. Appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department.
VI. Appointments in the Department of Military Finance.
VII. Appointments in the Commissariat Department.
VIII. Appointments in the Stud Department.
IX. Appointments in the Survey Department.

23. I do not consider it advisable that Officers should be admitted on probation for the Staff Corps to any of the departments of the general staff of the Army in which the appointments are tenable for five years only, and which are open to Officers of the line, as well as to those of the Staff Corps. With this exception, I approve generally of the tests recommended for the several departments, and of the general principles upon which you propose that Officers should be selected and appointed to them. I request your attention, however, to the following observations :—

24. In the 16th paragraph of the Memorandum, it is observed, with reference to some very judicious remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,—"It appears most inexpedient to require that the tests should necessitate the possession of knowledge not required to enable the duties of the department to be properly conducted. Scholastic examinations come very much amiss to Officers who have left school for some years, and their adoption will certainly [illegible] the difficulty of procuring candidates for the Staff Corps, a difficulty which may very possibly arise."

25. In this opinion I entirely concur ; and it is for that reason that I consider the test for admission to the Staff Corps should be, generally, distinct from that exacted for admission to a special department of the Staff.

26. I observe that your President in Council has raised an objection to the following clause, relative to the proposed examination of an Officer who had completed his probation with a Native Regiment :—

"1. Ability to converse freely with men of the Regiment, to be tested by the Officer speaking, in presence of the Committee, [illegible] with four or five men taken [illegible] races, or, if [illegible] parts of the country [illegible] this clause, " if [illegible] might " prove an unduly difficult [illegible] had to speak to Persians, Afreedies, [illegible] language."

27. [illegible] objection, which [illegible] are issued on [illegible]

28. [illegible] a qualification for Staff employment [illegible] a language test [illegible]

29. Other [illegible] required by Departmental [illegible] the locality and the nature of [illegible]

30. [illegible] after a year's probation [illegible] to test an Officer [illegible] obvious, as I have [illegible] Officer serving [illegible] the examination [illegible] be distinct from, [illegible] required to test his fitness for that particular department.

31. The next branch of the service to be considered is the Native Cavalry. I cannot concur in the propriety of requiring that, before an Officer is appointed on approbation to do duty with a Cavalry Regiment, he should be in possession of a certificate from the Commanding Officer of a Dragoon Regiment that he had successfully passed through a course of equitation, as laid down for Cavalry Officers. But it would be very proper to require young Officers, who may desire to pass the period of their probation for the Staff Corps with a Cavalry Regiment, to furnish satisfactory evidence of their aptitude for riding.

Departments of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General.

32. Under the rule laid down above, paragraph 23, no Officer would be appointed to these as probationer for the Staff Corps.

33. Considering also the nature of the duties, and the fact that the tenure of appointment in these departments is limited to five years, it does not appear either necessary or desirable that there should be any period of probation in them. An Officer, of whatever branch of the service, selected for appointment in either one or the other of these departments, might reasonably be expected to pass, before admission, the examination proposed in these papers.

34. Subject to such modification as may be necessary in the application of the above principles, the tests and mode of appointment proposed for the remaining departments connected with the military branch of the administration, have my approval.

35. With respect to the Judge Advocate General's Department, it is observed, in Colonel Norman's Memorandum, paragraph 24,—

"For this department the appointment of young Officers seems inappropriate, and, in practice, it will probably be found that a large majority of Officers who enter it will be taken from other departments and will already belong to the Staff Corps."

"Some, however, may enter it direct from Regiments, and for those a test seems necessary, which would also be applied to Officers already in the Staff Corps, before permanent nomination to the department." It is added, that probably no Officer will be selected by the Commander-in-Chief for the department who has not, in some manner, shown an aptitude for the particular duties.

36. I concur in these views, but I consider that they are equally applicable to the remaining departments viz., the Department of Military Finance, the Commissariat Depart[illegible]

laid down for special departments of the Staff. The tests for admission to the Political Department will be considered with reference to the late Governor General's Despatch in this Department, No. 9, dated 28th August 1863. It is understood that the tests for admission to the Public Works Department have been already laid down in the Regulations of that branch of the public service.

38. An Officer's own taste and wishes, when he is once appointed to the Staff Corps, will generally indicate the department for which he has most aptitude ; and, at all events, his character, and the nature of his qualifications, will very soon become known to his superiors.

39. With reference to the 30th paragraph of Colonel Norman's Memorandum, I have to observe, that the date of an Officer's appointment to the Staff Corps should be that of his appointment on probation. In the case of a Line Officer, the promotion in his Regiment consequent on his transfer should have effect from the date of his permanent appointment to the Staff Corps.

40. I shall not object to granting to Officers now on Staff employ, who await the publication of the tests, the privilege proposed in paragraph 31, viz., that of dating their admission to the Staff Corps from the date on which they obtained permanent appointment to the Staff, subsequent to the 18th February 1861.

41. The necessity of maintaining a reserve of Officers on the Staff Corps has been already pointed out, and I need scarcely remark that such reserve will be found in the Officers of the local service, so long as any of that service remain.

42. There can be no objection, however, to admitting Officers of the local service as probationers for the Staff Corps under the above rule, to such an extent as shall not exceed the establishment proposed for the Staff Corps, including the estimated reserve.

43. I learn, from a recent Despatch from the Government of Bombay that the number of Officers available for emplyment in that Presidency, whether of the local service or in the Staff Corps, is rapidly approaching the limit of their requirements. As there is still some excess in the other two Presidencies, I shall not object to the appointment of Officers of the Bengal and Madras Armies to the Bombay Staff Corps, should your Government consider it advisable to permit of such an arrangement.

44. In the meantime, it seems desirable to notify by General Order to the Officers of the Army at large the qualifications which will be required for candidates desiring admission to the Staff Corps, and the form in which application for such admission should be prepared and submitted, and it should be distinctly understood that Officers of Line Regiments, within the prescribed limits as to rank, are eligible for appointment to the Staff Corps of either Presidency, without reference to the Presidency in which their Regiments may be serving.

45. From a Despatch received from the Government of Madras, No. 164, 25th June 1863, I have reason to fear that there has been some ground for misunderstanding as to the class of Officers who were to be admitted to the Staff Corps provisionally, and subject to probation and examination.

46. Your General Order dated 10th April 1861, announced that the "Officers who may have held their appointment for less than one year, will not be transferred permanently to the Staff Corps, unless they possess the requisite qualifications, to be hereafter laid down, and shall have completed the period of probation to be prescribed."

47. This condition was founded upon the 18th paragraph of my Despatch, dated 18th January 1861, which stated that Officers then holding Staff appointments, who had held them for short periods only, would not be transferred permanently to the Staff Corps, unless they should possess the requisite qualifications, and until they should have completed the period of probation that might be prescribed for the department in which they might be serving.

48. By your General Order No. 332 of the 10th April 1861, paragraph 73, you admitted to the Staff Corps all Officers who had been in permanent Staff employ during the three previous years.

49. The introduction of the rule which was approved in my Despatch No. 319, dated 10th August 1861, paragraph 32, obviously required a modification of that above quoted, which should have been so altered as to require that an Officer should have held a substantive appointment on the Staff for a certain period, *i. e.*, a year within the three years preceding the formation of the Staff Corps, failing which he was to pass certain tests, before his appointment to the Staff Corps could be confirmed.

50. For the reply given by your Government to Question 87, which was approved by me, it was stated that an Officer should have held, for not less than one year, the particular appointment which he held at the time of the formation of the Staff Corps. That answer [illegible] full effect of which was overlooked at the time [illegible] received my approval, must not interfere with the [illegible] of your proceedings on the principle now laid down. Should any Officer have been erroneously denied permanent appointment to the Staff Corps under this [illegible] interpretation of the rule in question as now [illegible], his case must be reconsidered.—I have, &c.,

CHARLES WOOD.

27TH JUNE 1864.

With reference to the Despatch of the Secretary of State, published in the foregoing order, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that for the present, and pending a further communication with Her Majesty's Government, no Officers will be admitted to the Staff Corps on probation, and admissions will solely be made consequent upon Officers having obtained appointments and given satisfactory proof of their fitness for the same, according to the rules hereinafter laid down.

2. All Officers now in permanent Staff employment of a description that qualifies for the Staff Corps, will be admitted thereto from the date of their having obtained such permanent appointment subsequent to the 18th February 1861, provided they have passed, or do pass, within six months from this date, the tests hitherto in force or that are now to be laid down. In the case of such Officers as may be now in Europe, the period of six months will reckon from the date of their return to India.

Under this rule, Officers appointed to Staff situations between the 19th February 1860 and the 18th February 1861, will be admitted to the Staff Corps from the 19th of the latter month, but Officers who having been one year in Staff employ on the 18th February 1861, and therefore eligible for appointment on the formation of the Corps, and who then did not apply for admission, can only enter from the date on which they may hereafter be appointed to the Corps.

3. With reference to paragraphs 45 to 50 of the Despatch [illegible] that all Officers [illegible] Staff appointment for one [illegible] 18th February 1860 and 18th February 1861, are eligible for admission to the Staff Corps from date of its formation, and this is not to be effected by the circumstance of an Officer having held two or more different appointments during such period.

4. Applications for admission to the Staff Corps of the respective Presidencies under the two foregoing paragraphs are to be submitted to the Governments of India, of Madras or of Bombay, through the channels laid down in paragraphs 7 and 8 of this order.

5. In future, no Officer will be nominated to any appointment qualifying for the Staff Corps, who does not produce the certificates referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, and where Officers obtain appointments under the Commander-in-Chief, these certificates are to be attached to the final application for admission to be submitted to Government after the prescribed period of probation. The Governments in the Military Department will require to see these certificates prior to the appointment on probation of an Officer to any situation under Government that qualifies for the Staff Corps.

6. The tests and periods of probation necessary to qualify Officers for admission to the Staff Corps, in consequence of their nomination to appointments other than those belonging to the Military Department, will be those already laid down, or that may, from to time be fixed in the other departments of Government, but when new rules or changes in existing rules on the subject are made, they will always be re-published to the Army in the General Orders of the Military Department.

7. When Officers employed in situations not under the Military Department, who have qualified in all respects, including retention of a probationary appointment for the prescribed period, desire to enter the Staff Corps, they will apply through their immediate superiors to the department of the Government under which they are employed, when the application, if approved, will be transferred to the Military Department, in view to the admission of the applicant being announced in General Orders.

8. The tests for admission to the Staff Corps in appointments under the Military Department or Commander-in-Chief, are laid down at the end of this order and applications will be submitted through Commanding Officers or heads of departments to the Adjutant General in the first instance, accompanied by the prescribed certificates, for eventual submission to Government.

9. In all cases, whether of Civil or Military employ, a fixed period of probation will be laid down, at the termination of which, if an Officer cannot pass the tests, he must revert to regimental duty, unless under special circumstances a short extension of the period of probation is allowed by the Government of the Presidency on the recommendation of the department concerned, or of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It will be open to an Officer at any period of his probation to apply to be allowed to revert to regimental duty should he find the nature of the employment unsuited to him, or with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief or of Government, he may, during the same period, be remanded to regimental duty for manifest inaptitude.

10. The circumstance of an Officer being in the Staff Corps will not exempt him from passing *departmental* tests, should he be transferred from one appointment or department to another.

11. There are certain small departments or separate offices under the Military Department for which tests are not laid down. It will rest with the Government of the Presidency in cases where Officers not belonging to the Staff Corps may be nominated to such appointments on probation, to decide in each case on the report of his immediate superior whether an Officer has established his fitness for the Staff Corps, and to admit him thereto or to remand him to regimental duty, but in every case an officer must have fulfilled all the general preliminary conditions required in candidates for the Staff Corps.

12. It has been laid down that hereafter the date of transfer of an Officer to the Staff Corps will be that of his appointment on probation.

13. Officers of Her Majesty's British Regiments are eligible for appointment to the Staff Corps of any Presidency, without reference to the Presidency in which their Regiments may be serving.

TESTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS FROM MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

1. *Native Infantry.*

I. Knowledge of the Native Articles of War and the Military Regulations of the Presidency, particularly all such as effect the conduct of Native Troops, their pay, pension, clothing &c., which is to be tested by an examination of a somewhat searching character, consisting of not less than fifty questions and answers, all of which are to be recorded in the report of the examination.

II. Knowledge of the system pursued in the Native Infantry, and especially in the Regiment to which the Officer has been attached, as to the mode of investigating and dealing with offences, complaints, and petitions from the men. The manner in which the rosters for furlough and guard are kept. The deductions usually made from the men's pay on account of half-mounting, or for other purposes, and the system of accounts followed in the Corps, together with an acquaintance with all the forms in use.

III. Knowledge of every article of equipment used by the men of the Regiment, their usual or fixed cost, mode of carrying them, &c.

IV. Ability to act as Adjutant on parade, to be tested on parade with a Battalion, with a knowledge of reconnoitering and outpost duty, and ability to write a report of a "reconnoisance." This report must be written in a legible hand.

V. The probation will extend over one year, at the end of which period the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which the candidate has been attached, will apply for a Committee of examination. This Committee will be assembled only at the Head Quarters of Divisions or Brigades, and will be presided over by the General Officer or Brigadier General Commanding, with two Commandants of Native Regiments, or one Commandant and one Second in Command as Members.

VI. The Committee will give their opinion in succession on all the points noticed above, and conclude by saying that they consider the Officer qualified (or not as the case may be) for permanent employment with Native Troops. They are to embody in the report a statement as to whether the candidate has had the opportunity afforded him of acting as Adjutant on parade, or has been detached under a senior Officer on escort duty, and whether he has been in the habit of frequently attending orderly room with the Commanding Officer, and thereby obtained a [illegible]

Adjutant General, [illegible] the opinion of the [illegible] ment of the Presidency [illegible] will be gazetted to [illegible] date on which he [illegible] probation.

VII. It is to enable an Officer to show his aptitude for, and zeal in, the performance of his regimental duties, that the period of a year has been fixed for his probation.

VIII. During this time in which the Officer should be employed as indicated above, including, if possible, detachment duty, his Commanding Officer should satisfy himself that his temper and general habits are such as to render him an efficient Officer of Native Troops. At any time during the period of probation, it will be open to the Commanding Officer to represent to the Commander-in-Chief that he does not think the probationer, either from temper or other cause, suited for employment with Native Troops ; in which case it will be competent for the Commander-in-Chief, if satisfied with the reasons assigned, to direct the Officer to re-join his Regiment, or, if in the local service, to duty elsewhere.

IX. As a rule, an Officer who fails at the expiration of one year's probation to pass a satisfactory examination, will revert to his proper Corps or to general duty ; but under very special cases, an Officer so failing may be allowed to continue with the Regiment to which he is attached, and to undergo another and a final examination at the end of eighteen months.

2. *Native Cavalry.*

I. An Officer, nominated to the Native Cavalry, will be required to pass the same tests and the same period of probation as laid down for Native Infantry. He will, however, be required, before being attached to a Native Cavalry Regiment, to furnish satisfactory evidence of his aptitude for riding.

II. The examination and final appointment will be conducted as in the Infantry ; but the Committee will have upon it two Cavalry Officers, of whom one at least should be Commandant of a Native Cavalry Regiment.

III. In addition to all the points laid down for the Infantry, the Committee will report on the Officer's qualifications, as respect a knowledge of Cavalry drill, and of the system peculiar to the Native Cavalry in regard to purchase of horses, &c. He should also prove himself to be well acquainted with the system of stable management in the Corps, the district whence horses are usually obtained for it, their prevailing defects and good qualities, their usual price, &c. He should also shew himself possessed of some general knowledge of Farriery and of the diseases and injuries to which horses are liable, as well as their treatment.

3. *Appointments in the Department of the Judge Advocate General.*

I. It is probable that a large majority of Officers who enter this department will be taken from other appointments, and will already belong to the Staff Corps.

II. Some, however, may enter it direct from Regiments, and these, as well as Officers already on the Staff Corps, will have to pass a test examination before permanent appointment to the department.

This will consist of—

1. A viva voce examination before a Committee as to their knowledge of Military Law.

2. Replies in writing to a series of questions which will be propounded to them by the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

III. The Committee of examination will assemble at Divisional Head Quarters, and will be composed of the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Divison, and two selected Field Officers, whose report will be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General.

IV. The examination must be conducted so as to show the candidate's amount of knowledge of the different Mutiny Acts and Articles of War ; Her Majesty's and the Bengal Military Regulations, and the Indian Penal Code. The candidate's capacity to review the proceedings of minor Courts Martial will be tested by questions put to him by the Committee ; his fitness to conduct the proceedings of a General Court Martial being ascertained in the same manner, and by requiring him to frame a skeleton charge under any specified [illegible], and to write out in their presence the proper form to be observed in recording the proceedings of such Court Martial, entering the punishment awardable on conviction of the charge indicated.

V. The series of questions referred to under No. 2 (paragraph II,) will be prepared at Army Head Quarters by the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and sent to the Committee, in whose presence they must be replied to, and by whom they will be forwarded with their proceedings.

VI. This examination will precede the period of probation, the latter being terminable after one year's performance of duty, on a satisfactory report as to the probationer's pratical qualifications, being made by the Commanding Officer of the Division to whose Staff he was attached, and by the Judge Advocate General.

4. *Appointments in the Accounts Branch, Military Department.*

I. Under this heading are included all situations of whatever kind, (save that of Regimental Pay-Master), held in the departments connected with the pay accounts or audit of accounts of the Army, or of its establishments.

II. For this branch of the Staff no appointment on probation will be made without proof that the candidate is a fair accountant.

III. On an Officer being selected as a probationer, he he will, in the first place, appear before the nearest Divisional Pay-master, who will examine him as to his general knowledge of accounts and Book-keeping, and also question him as to the extent to which he has mastered the Pay Regulations of his Presidency.

IV. His certificate, in form B., will be forwarded to Government, through the Controller of Military Accounts, and if it is found to be satisfactory, he will be appointed on probation.

V. This probation will extend over a year, and will be passed at the Presidency. During this period he will be employed under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts, and be attached in succession to the different branches of the Controller's Department.

VI. At the end of this time, on the Controller reporting that the candidate has been regular in attendance, and gives promise of being useful in the department, he will appear before a Committee composed of the Controller, the Military Accountant, and a Pay Examiner.

VII. The examination will embrace the practical branches of Arithmetic and Book-keeping, as well as questions involving a ready acquaintance with Pay and Audit Rules and the general principles on which these Rules are based.

VIII. The examination will be conducted by means of a series of written questions, and [illegible] the ability of the candidate to check selected abstracts and bills.

IX. If the report of the Committee be favourable, the Candidate will be confirmed in the accounts branch, and attached to an office at the Presidency, or to one of the large Divisional Pay Offices.

5. *Appointments in the Commissariat Department.*

I. The period of probation in this department will be one year ; but before a candidate can be appointed as a probationer, he must pass a preliminary examination, and before he can be permanently appointed to the department he must pass a final examination on the expiry of the year of his probation.

II. The subjects of the preliminary examination will be—

1. The rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, involution and evolution ; mensuration and the computation of areas and solid contents, and the system of Book-keeping by single and double entry.

2. He will also be required to read aloud correctly and with tolerable ease three Ordu or Hindustani papers. These papers are to be taken from official records at random, and written (in the Persian character) by different persons in fairly legible running hands. After having read them aloud the candidate must explain their contents in English correctly.

III. He must translate, without assistance, from English into Urdu and Hindi an instruction to a Subordinate Commissariat Officer, or other official paper to be furnished by the Examining Committee. The translation must be precise and correct in meaning, and perfectly intelligible to a Native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom.

IV. He must dictate with some fluency the translation into Hindustani of an English letter, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the examining Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must be intelligible and correct in meaning.

V. He must undergo a thorough and careful test in conversation with two or three Natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice completely to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them both in common conversation and the usual course of departmental business.

VI. The above lingual test will not be held to supersede the necessity of the candidates having passed the Hindustani or Staff examination, which is one of the essential conditions attached to admission into the Staff Corps.

VII. The probationer will have to undergo his final examination at the expiry of his term of probation. The heads of the examination will be—

1. His acquaintance with his responsibility and duties in the care and custody of the cattle and stores under the charge of a Commissariat Officer.

2. His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract as circumstance may require, and the rules affecting the preparation of contract deeds and the liability of contractors.

3. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing European Troops, and the different articles comprising their rations.

4. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing Native Troops, and circumstances under which rations are issued to them.

5. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the forms of returns furnished periodically to the heads of his department.

6. His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average statements of the cost of victualling troops and feeding cattle.

7. His knowledge of the equipments of cattle and stores required for the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

8. His knowledge of the animals in use for food, as to their breeding and where the best are produced ; where the best transport animals are found, and the weight they respectively carry.

9. His facility in reading Gomashtah's accounts as presented in Persian or Hindi, and in writing Purwannahs in the above languages.

10. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from the checked accounts of native agents, with an Account Current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

11. His acquaintance with the general system of accounts in the Commissariat Department.

VIII. The preliminary examination will be held at Head Quarters of Divisions, and conducted by the Senior Commissariat Officer and Executive Engineer or Officer acting as such. The Committee will test the candidate's acquaintance with arithmetic, by requiring him to show not only the answers to the arithmetical questions but the details by which they are worked out. He will prove his knowledge of the fundamental rules of Book-keeping, by furnishing written replies to a series of questions which will be given him by the Examiners.

IX. The examination in the Native languages will be conducted by the Government Board of Examiners or other qualified Committee.

X. The examination in the final test will be held at the Presidency, and will be conducted by a Committee composed of a selected Chief Officer, the Deputy Commissary General of the [illegible], and the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. A selected Field Officer of a British Regiment will be associated with the Committee in that part of their examination which relates to the rationing of British Troops.

XI. On nomination [illegible] on probation, an Officer will, [illegible] Commissary [illegible]

[illegible] Committee for his final examination, as set forth above.

6. *Appointments in the Stud Department.*

I. The period of probation in this department will be one year. There will be no preliminary examination. At the expiry of the term of probation, the probationer will be examined by a Committee who will forward their report to the Government for approval.

II. This Committee will be composed of the Superintendent, or in his unavoidable absence, a Deputy Superintendent as President, with the next senior available Stud Officer, and a selected Field Officer or Captain of Cavalry as Members. A selected Veterinary Surgeon will be associated with the Committee during the examination of the candidate, under heads 5, 6 and 7, as hereafter laid down.

III. An Officer selected on probation will join a Stud Depot, and the Deputy Superintendent of the Stud will be required to see that he is punctual in attendance during office hours ; that he attends stables regularly ; that he accompanies the Depot Officer in his tours of inspection of the Stud stock of the breeding districts, and that he attends all purchases of the Stud.

IV. The Deputy Supeintendent will furnish the Examination Committee with a certificate that the probationer has fulfilled the foregoing conditions. He will also state whether, from his personal observation, he considers him likely to make a good Stud Officer. The qualities to be considered in forming this estimate are, intelligence, industry, activity, health to enable him to bear considerable exposure, willingness to learn, a fondness for and knowledge of horses, and temper and disposition likely to render him popular with Natives.

V. The subjects of examination will be—

1. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the system of Book-keeping by single and double entry.

2. His acquintance with his responsibility and duties in the care of Stud cattle and stores under the charge of a Depot Officer.

3. His knowledge of the system of procuring gram and fodder for the Stud cattle, both by contract and departmental agency.

4. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the form of returns furnished periodically to the heads of the department.

5. His knowledge of the management of and feeding young cattle on admission into Stud stables.

6. His knowledge of what constitutes unsoundness in horses, his ability to age them from inspection of their teeth, and his ability readily to discover external injuries in any way received by Stud cattle, together with some general knowledge of the Veterinary art and shoeing.

7. His knowledge of the qualifications of horses, their power, shape, action, &c., and for which branch of the mounted service they are best fitted.

8. His ability to make out estimates, and the average cost of the feed of cattle.

9. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from checked accounts of Native agents, with an Account Current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

VI. The knowledge required under the 6th and 7th heads of examination will be tested practically ; the probationer being required to class a stable of colts to the different branches of the service, rejecting such as he thinks unfit, and making any remarks regarding any unsoundness or peculiarities in any animal. The accuracy and judgment of this classification will be reproted on by the Committee.

VII. The remaining subjects for examination will be tested by requiring written answers from the candidate to a paper of questions which the Committee will previously prepare.

7. *Appointments in the Survey Department.*

I. For this department the peroid of probation will be one year. This, under special sanction, may be extended to two.

II. For the Survey Department in general, there will be two distinct classes of examination, viz. :—

1st.—For the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, and,

2ndly.—For the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

III. In regard to the first, the preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects :—

1. A thorough knowledge of arithmetic, but more especially of involution, square and cube roots, arithmetical and geometrical progression, proportion or rule of three, vulgar and decimal fractions, logarithmic calculations, and mensuration of surfaces.

2. Elementary geometry—first four books of Euclid.

3. Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive.

4. Elements of plane trigonometry.

5. Execution, in the presence of Examiners, of topographical, mechanical, or civil drawing of a certain standard of excellence.

IV. The final examination, to be held at the close of the period of probation, will comprise—

1. The satisfactory execution, unassisted, of a small area of country, including the computation and entire mapping involved in the same.

2. Perfect use and knowledge of all the instruments employed in the department, and adjustment of the same.

3. The elements of nautical astronomy, sufficient for ascertaining time, azimuth and latitude.

V. These examinations will be conducted by the Surveyor General, aided by such professional Officers selected by himself, to the number of two, as may be available.

VI. On passing the preliminary examination, the probationer will be attached to field parties to learn their practical duties in the field and during the recess.

VII. For [illegible] examination for the topographical branch will be as for the Revenue Survey.

VIII. For the Geodesical or higher branch, the preliminary examination will be theoretical only, comprising the usual course of mathematics up to conic sections, and the principles of construction of instruments in common use. The final examination will be theoretical and practical, embracing analytical geometry of three dimensions—statics, dynamics, and astronomy ; the construction of the instruments of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and a practical familiarity with their management.

IX. The Examiners will be the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with any two available Officers of the department at his Head Quarters.

X. The degree of proficiency attained by candidates will be ascertained in both branches of the Survey Department by written examinations, the questions being framed at departmental Head Quarters.

XI. Officers holding Staff College or Civil Engineering College certificates of qualification, or Officers of Engineers, will be exempt from undergoing any preliminary examination, and will, on being nominated, at once enter as probationers.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

Certified that Lieutenant   of the   Regiment   , a candidate for the Staff Corps, completed three years' duty with a Regiment on the   , two years of which (or the whole period of which, as the case may be), were spent in India.

Lieutenant   has passed the examination in the Native languages which qualifies for Staff employment ; and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty, as an Officer of Infantry (or Cavalry) in all its branches, as to qualify him for the command of a Company (or Troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War and of the Queen's Regulations, as well as of the Military Regulations of the (Bengal, Madras or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of the duties of all branches of the Army serving in
(Bengal, Madras or Bombay)

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant   has served with this Regiment, he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

Station and date.   *Commdg.*   *Regiment.*

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant   is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date.   *Surgeon*   *Regiment.*

APPENDIX B.

Certificate of Divisional Pay-Master.

Certified that Lieutenant   , a candidate for employment in the Department of Military Finance, appears to me to have a good general knowledge of Accounts and Book-keeping, and that on a *viva voce* examination, his answers to a series of questions put shewed that he possessed a fair acquaintance with the Pay Regulations of the   Presidency.

Station and date.   *Divisional Pay-Master.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 11TH.

Crerar, Staff Surgeon J., attached Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11TH.

Holberton, Captain T. N., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

LeMessurier, Lieutenant A., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 9th July.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Captain A. G. C. Inge, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade ; and Cornet M. R. Coleman, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 11th July.

Mr. Large, 2nd Officer of the Gun Boat *Hugh Rose*, having been sent to the Presidency by the ship *Krishna*, is directed to join the *Auckland*, as supernumerary pending the decision of Government.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, July 2.*)

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Brigade Majors to complete the establishment and in succession to Major F. J. Nelson, Staff Corps, appointed 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 7th Native Infantry, and Captain A. Cory, late 16th Native Infantry, who has forfeited his appointment under Clause 19 of the new furlough Rules :—

Captain W. R. Lascelles, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Captain A. Scagrim, [illegible]

[illegible] 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Goschen.

4th *Cavalry.*—Lieutenant A. H. Prinsep, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hammond, appointed 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant T. Shepherd, Doing-duty Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Prinsep.

3rd *Punjab Infantry.*—Lieutenant A. S. Roberts, Doing-duty Officer and Acting Quarter Master, to be Quarter Master.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Captain John Philip Anthony Theobald, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, for six months, without pay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces :—

Mr. A. C. Lyall, of the Civil Service, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Mr. J. H. Master, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Malcolm Low, C.S., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. J. L. Hynes, Chief Assistant in the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, to be 2nd Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in that Presidency, vice Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt, resigned.

Mr. W. W. Crawford, Chief Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, to be promoted from the 5th to the 4th Class of the Classified List.

Mr. A. Anthony to be 2nd Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and to be placed in the 5th Class of the Classified List.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY.	SHIP.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
11	Krishna	Platts	Bunder Abass July 1
	British India	Patching	Liverpool Mar. 29.

DEPARTURES.

JULY.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
11	Challenge	Laing	Calcutta.
	Clasmerden	Gibson	Liverpool.
	Longwood	Peterson	Calcutta.
	Spitfire	Mills	Penang.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Ship *Scimitar*, J. Potts, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Southern Belle*, Danneson, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Adelaide*, for Havre.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	[illegible] 15s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	[illegible] 10s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	Nominal.
	Cases Cloves	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. Nominal.
To Clyde To Hull To China		No offers.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	[illegible]s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	[illegible]s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	104
Do.	30 days' sight	101
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	180 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	249 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	55 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100		35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	[illegible] do.	110 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Bank of India	[illegible]		[illegible]
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 [illegible]
Bombay Presidency Bank	[illegible]		[illegible]
East India Bank	[illegible]		[illegible]
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50		12 per ct. pm.
[illegible] Corporation	[illegible]		17 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100		30 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50		4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	[illegible]		6 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 35,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible] p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	[illegible] do.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 78,000 pm. share.
1 A Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1 B Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4 C Shares	[illegible]		......
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,600	......	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm.
[illegible]exandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	500	......	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	......	Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [pr. whole share
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	900	......	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr.ct.pm.nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	......	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
,, Loan 1835-36	96
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-8
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 293
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 211½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 106-2
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

PRICES CURRENT 9th July 1864.

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	580 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	690 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	590 to 600
New Oomravuttee	,,	560 to 565
New Dharwar Sawgined	,,	645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	445 to 450
New Veeravul	,,	549 to 500
New Khandeish	,,	530 to 535
New Poratchee	,,	490 to 500
New Accote	,,	590 to 595
New Mangalore	,,	500 to 505
New Hinghungaut	,,	625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-12 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-12 to 6-14
Gingelymixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 34.
	,,	33 to 34.
Niger	,,	27 to 28. Nominal.

[illegible]

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloth, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c.

An Invoice of superior Fancy Goods, comprising Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Fancy Walking Sticks, Toilet Bottles, Gilt Watch Guards, and Albert Chains, Necklaces, Brooches, Marking Ink, Office Inkstands, Letter Weights, superior Electro Plated Assorted Centre Stands, assorted Toys, Gilt Watches, Brooches, Breast Pins Studs, &c., &c.

700 Dozen Toilet Soap.
5 Cases T. R. Scarfs.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th July 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

39 Pairs of Calf Skin Half Boots.
30 ,, Enamelled Boots.
30 ,, Patent Leather Boots.
100 Dozen Bottles of Cider.
2 Cases of Glass Toys.
2 ,, Children's do.
100 Dozen Coloured Wool Socks.
Also,
1100 Pieces of Grey T. Cloth 5 lbs.
On account of risk of Adamjee Moolna Noorbhoy—
52 Kegs of White Lead one maund each.

AN AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME NEW PLATED CHANDELIERS, ARGAND AND WALL LAMPS, RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S MILL, TARDEO.

On MONDAY the 25th, and TUESDAY the 26th instant (and if necessary following days), Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at the Hall of Manockjee Petit's Mill, Tardeo, an Invoice of Handsome Plated 8 and 6 lights new Chandeliers with Crystal cut Glass Drops and Plain Tulip Shades, Plated Hanging 8, 6, 5, and 4 lights Argand Chandeliers with Moons, Bottoms and Drops, Pairs of Single Argand Lamps, Wall Argand Lamps, Plated 1, 2, and 3 light Lanterns with Drops, Bronze Table Argand and Solar Wall Lamps, several Gross Cotton Wicks &c., handsome cut Hollow-Stem Glassware for 12 persons, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, an Elegant Plated Epergne with Rich Glass Dish, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea and Butter Pots, Single, Treble and Chamber Candlesticks, Pairs of Oval Hot-water Curry Dishes, a Box of best Fruit Knives with Mother O'Pearl Handles, for 18 persons, Sets of Mappin's Cutlery, a Set of "Thread Pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 ; and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Conversation, Sofa, and Cleopatra Couches, Richly Carved Dining, Pier, and Round Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Side Boards, Screens, Drawing-rooms, Priedieu, Easy and American Chairs, Sofa, Cots and Writing Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Engravings in Maple and in Gilt Frames, large and small Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Rich Figures under Glass Domes, Vases, Chinese Jars, and Table Ornaments, Rich velvet Pile Carpets and Table Covers, several handsome 8 day Clocks by "A. B. Savory and Sons" and Rimmel of London, one Mechanical Music Bird under Glass Dome, Wardrobes, Presses, Richly Carved Blackwood and English Bedsteads, Bagatelle Tables, several Round Stools, Dumb Waiters, Sets of Plated Mounted Double and Single Harness, and many Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view seven days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by, and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Oragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by Jones.
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated mounted Carriage Harness, Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th July 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, Hair Brushes, Concertinas, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHARE IN THE BACK-BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

On account and at the risk of Shavuckshaw Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, the first purchaser, and by order of Nurotumdass Tapidass.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a share in the Back-bay Reclamation Company.

SALE [illegible]

[illegible] of double Harness.
A Grey Galloway draught Horse.
An office Shigram, Saddles and Bridles, &c.
An Office Brougham.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

WOOD MATERIALS OF THE LATE SANTA CRUZ FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., on the premises of the late Santa Cruz Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Wood Material of the above named Bungalow consisting of best well seasoned Teakwood Windows, doors, Shutters, Scantlings, Joists, Beams, posts, Rafters, Circular Staircase &c., &c.

The above are well adapted for Building purposes and will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A good and strong Shigram Horse.
Also, a Shigram and Horse complete.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large Size Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chest with Chubb's Lock and Duplicate Keys.
A first-rate light and small perfectly new English-built Vis-a-vis by "Wilson," with Lamps, Cushions, Silk Curtains, Pole and Shaft ; just Landed.
Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.
Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th July 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the BEST REMEDY for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable *Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following :—

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 ... 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 ... 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087 ... 80
The same set with emeralds ... 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cut set garnet surmounted by a star set in pearls, circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and garnet centre, with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059 ... 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant star ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025 ... 65
The same with locket, No. 1,305 ... 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain and double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 198 ... [illegible]
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 ... [illegible]
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross border beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and garnet centres ... 64
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with flower and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 ... [illegible]
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and [illegible]
Rampart Row.   THACKER, VINING & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills cannot be too highly commended for the favourable influence they exercise over the skin. In all eruptions, inflammations, and ulcerations the detergent qualities of this pungent render it so efficacious in first cleansing and purifying the diseased part, then inducing a healthy action, and finally, they ultimately leave the surface in the highest health. Holloway's Ointment works the most wonderfully beneficial results in bad legs, chronic sores, &c., by improving and quickening the sluggish and imperfect circulation, removing all corrupt matters and increasing the disposition to heal. Holloway's Ointment when rubbed upon the skin will be found to have no deleterious drawback on the function of the skin ; it manifestly augments the evaporation and perspiration, whereby softness and pliability supplant its previously harsh and dry state.

[illegible]SHIRE INSURANCE COM[illegible] Directors of the Lancashire Insurance [illegible] appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & [illegible] the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfohl, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	,, 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,, 380,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,, 20,000

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	R. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.	

LIVERPOOL.—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office), 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
With power of Increase.
£1,000,000 ISSUED.
Directors.
Chairman.—JOHN PATERSON, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank.
Deputy-Chairman.—ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq. (Maclaine Watson, & Co., of Batavia.)
JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. (Anderson, Thomson, & Co.), London.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.
STEPHEN BUSK, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.
WILLIAM DUTHIE, Esq., Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.
LEWIS FRASER, Esq., (Maclaine, Fraser, & Co.), Singapore.
CLARK IRVING, Esq., Hyde Park Square.
DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Esq., (Kay, Finlay, & Co.), London
JAMES LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie, & Co.), Calcutta.
T. W. L. MACKEAN, Esq., London, Chairman of the Bank of British Columbia.
JAMES MCMASTER, Esq., (late of William McMaster & Brother,) Toronto and Manchester.
BRINSLEY DECOURCY NIXON, Esq., Queen's-gate-gardens.
AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, Esq., (Novelli & Co.), London and Manchester.
FELIX PRYOR, Esq., (of the late firm of H. and J. Johnston & Co.)
JOHN SWINDELL, Esq., (Swindell & Matthews), Mincing Lane.
WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM, Esq., M. P., Blair Adam, Kinrosshire.
[illegible]

[illegible] PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Extra rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may be, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits ; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion. *Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

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